NEWS-NOTES.

-Parnell is in a pickle.

-Senator Lamar is very ill.

-A scarcity of fuel is reported at Win-

-St. Julien made \$28,000 for its owner the last season.

-The knights of the middle ages are historically dark

-It takes an old woman well versed in

herbs to give sage advice. -It is rumored that N. B. Harwood

will again resume business -The November reduction of the pub-

-The Towpath club will participate in the mangual procession next March.

lic debt will exceed \$2,000,000.

-If Justice Hunt is retired, rumor says Senator fidmunds of Vermont, will succeed him. -Sécretary Runsey will hold two cab-

a longer period. -Another land league demonstration was held at Craughwell, Ireland, Monday, amid

much excitement. -The secretary of the navy asks for \$15.000.000 for the expenses of his department

the next facul year -Gen. Howard is a Christian gentle man, and will do honor to the position as com-

mandant at West Point. -A French priest is raising a subscription to aid in dredging for the remains of Pha-

rach's band in the Red Sca. -The government compounded a felony with Brockaway, releasing him upon the

surrend r of the counterfeit plates. -It is rumored that "Johnny" Davenport will be appointed superintendent of police

to succeed Mr. Walling, of New York. -Frank Leslie's will has been admit

ted to probate, the surrogate deciding Leslie to have been of sound mind when it was made. -The Irish question grows more

serious hourly. The whole country is agitated and excited by the threat of the land leagues. -Since the first instant Chicago pack

ers have slaughtered and salted 935,000 hogs, against 707,000 for the corresponding period in

-It has been decided to coin monthly ten million dollars of \$1 and \$10 gold coins until

City of New York with clottently at a cost of \$2,000 0 #0 So E iison says. More light on the subject later.

-Justice Strong, of the U.S. supreme ourt, has resigned, and an O its man temporarially res dug in Alabama, appointed. His name

-Secretary Thompson makes a strong point when he says that it is as lagitimate for loreign crossal to build a canal as it is to build railroads in this country.

-"The Maritime canal company of Nicarangua" has been organized. Gen Grant and F. P. Billings president of the Northern Pacific railroad are among the board of directors

-The New York Graphic says that President Porter discontinued Sunday morning prayer at Yale, because they were found to interfere seriously with the Sunday night poker

-Emma Abbott, with her superior opera company, will attempt the feat of pleasing the aestactic tastes of St. Paulites next week. She must beware of "them literary fellers," or suffer a schorching at their hands.

-Hon. W. D. Kelly has prepared a bill as a substitute for Fernando Woods, providing for popular bonds ten years to run, the minimum denomination to be \$10, and bear three per cent interest. A slight improvement on

-Tenders for \$17,500,000 Indian three and a-half per cent bonds were opened recently and hids therefor were made to the extent of \$72 000 300 from 98 to 10 Pi. If this can be done with an indian loan certainly the United States ought to doat a loan at three per cent.

-The executors of the late A. T. Stewa.t will creet theological colleges at Garden City, L. I., for male and female, and endeavor to make that supurbancity the ecclesiastical center of has been appropriated to endow the Institutions.

-Col. Jarome Bonaparte is spending the winter in Washington He is a grandson of the king of Westphalia, who in his early days married the beautiful Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, and who was afterwards separated from her by decree of the Emperor Napoleon, his

-Governor St. John, of Kansas, states that the negro exodus from the south to Kansas continues Of 40,000 who settled in that State only 500 are recieving aid. The governor says that when onec they were off the relief associaton's hands they never came back and many own of a compromise will be effected. an tebs of their own within two years. -----

Snow,

Last night, the wing being from the east and the thermometer in about the right shape, likewise the barometer, snow began to descend and has had a downward tendency ever since. So long as it maintains i's perpendicular, it's all right, but it ever it commences a horizontal movement, a little trouble may be expected. Thus far, however, the Japan current has made itself apparent, and is clouds to destroy any mischief which might otherwise come over God's country. Even to-day, while it is snowing, the eaves are dropping and the weather | General. is calm and mild asspring. In fact the storm is like unto a Michigan "sap snow." About five inches now covers the ground, making the first sleighing of the season. placed on record as a weather prophet, vet it believes that the present snow will

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

WHAT IS BEING DONE AT THE CAPITAL.

Conkling Still Envious Towards Bayard---Pension Bills Passed ---Bill to Retire Gen. Ord

> --- Canal Schemes. (Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The correspon-

dence between Gen. Schoffeld and Col. Gardner will cause a sensation when made public. It will show that Schofield wrote an opinion exonerating Fitz John Porter and transmitted it to Washington long before the testimony which was very voluminous, could have been received and thet positions but ten days, as the law prohibits that the war department sent it back to Gardner suspecting it was doctored requesting the testimony also. Gardner knowing nothing of the report was surprised and the correspondence subseqently indulged in was very strong-Gardner accuses Schofield of posing for the democratic nomination for the presi-

WATER WAYS.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Congress has now settled down to business. Morton's bill In the House incorporate the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," has created a great deal of idiscussion. It is thought the scheme cannot be else but successful and that the commerce committee, to whom the bill was referred, will report favorably. The list of corporations is headed by Gen. Grant, who, it is understood, will be president of the company. The capital stock of the scheme is placed at \$1,000,000, a much larger sum than is actually needed. It is believed that with Gen. Grant at the head of the project, three per cent, will be realized at once, and that two or three times president continues to be displeased with astonishing. Two years ago there was scarcely a settler between the Dalrymple delight" until the "wee" small, hour yestern with the Panama De Lossons cannot farm and the James river valley New 1997 and 1998 and 19 nection with the Panama-DeLesseps canal scheme Mr. Thompson, however, de--Thomas A. Edison will now light the clares that he believes foreign capital is as good for building canals as for buildsng railroads to the United States. He is confident that the project in no way opposes the Monroe doctrine, and that if it did he would have nothing to do with it.

> COAST DEFENSE. Washington, Dec. 16-The bill for coast defense was discussed and finally passed in the house yesterday. Randalt opposed Johnson's amendment that \$200,-000 be appropriated for modification, preservation and repair of fortifications, etc., on the ground that what was needed was more powerful orduances. This was the opinion of Gen. Grant. The bill passed without amendment.

CONFIRMED.

Washinston, Dec. 17.—Gen. Hazen nal officer and Gen. Miles also us briga- forth a prodigious bill of fare for Christdier general. It is not yet definitely mas. Mr Thuiston sold more goods for him. known where Gen. Miles will go, but Thanksgiving to the various military will probably take the District of Colum. bia or the Department of Texas.

THE "NAVEE." Washington, Dec. 17.-Secretary Thompson retires from the cabinet Monday and Secretary Ramsey takes the portfolio of marc merchants expect to sell goods. the "ruler of the navee." As he can hold Mr. Justus Bragg also has taken advanthe position but ten days the president has offered the position to ex-governor Sargent, of California.

THE PENSION BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The pension bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year passed the house yesterday, Turner all kinds, fish, oysters, and game could be the world. Money to the amount of \$4,000,000 of Kentucky alone voting against it. The "arrears of pentions" bill has increased its annual expenditures from \$29,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and has cost the country

> REDUCTION IN PRICE OF LIGHTNING. St. Paul, Dec. 17.—The Western Union company announce a reduction of rates to this point, competed by the American Union. President Greene says that it is likely when the two companies come to an understanding something in the way

BAYARD IN A BOX Washington, Dec. 17.—It is said when Coulding returns to Washington he will renew his attack on Bayard by rising to a personal explanation and claims to be able to prove Bayard guilty of falsehood in denying his Dover speech. He has the affidavit of the democratic stenographer truly thankful. to the correctness of his report.

ORD'S DOOM Washington, Dec. 17.-A bill was introduced in the Senate Tuesday by will give an oyster supper at the new Maxey for the retirement of Gen. Ord. It | church on Wednesday evening. Decemprobably lurking close behind the snow recites his eminent and long service and ber 22. The church has been plastered authorized the president to retire him and will be comfortable. All are invited according to his brevet rank of Major

CANADA CONFUSED.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—Canada is all torn up over the measure now pending before While The Tribune does not wish to be her Parliament, contracting with the syndicate new contracting with the St. Paul wet it believes that the present snow will almost entirely disappear before the first of Mr. Dodge, a young man engaged with the corps, and who was drowned less three was some great to the comforts of post life and made Fort square miles unless there was some great to the construction of the Canada Profice were in the Vallowstone William Profice were in the Vallowstone William Profice were in the construction of the Canada Profice were in the Vallowstone William Profice were in the construction of the Canada Profice were in the Vallowstone William Profice were in the construction of the Canada Profice were in the Vallowstone William Profice were in the construction of the Canada Profice were in the construction of the construction of the Canada Profice were in the construction of the Canada Profice were in the construction of the construction of the construction of the Canada Profice were in the construction of the construction o

and will to-day scatter broad cast over the country a pamphlet explaining the scheme n detail and strongly condemning the extravagant price called for by the con-

WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.- A joint-resolution will be presented in the senate and house in a few days, looking to an investigation of the methods used in New York to manipulate the money market by enforcing illegal and arbitrary interest. It is stated that a prominent National Bank of that city has been active in causing the stringency, and that previous to the election the bank sold short twenty millions of bonds at two or three per cent. below the present price and are working for a decline in stocks,

HE VISITS THE BOYS.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Gen. Grant vis. ted both the Senate and House vesterday. Recess was taken in to allow the mempers to greet him. In the house southern democrats were warm in greeting. The only persons not participating in the genral hand-shaking and introduction were horthern democrats.

THE REASON IT SNOWS. Washington, Dec. 17.—Gen. Hazen ook charge of the signal office yesterday.

HAS THE DEADWOOD ON IT. Washington, Dec. 17 .- E. P. Champeiver of public money at Deadwood.

HOWARD FOR WEST POINT. Washington, Dec. 17.—Gen. Howard has been assigned to duty at West Point, and left yesterday for California to settle his affairs.

ALONG THE LINE.

The Boom Which has Built Towns as if by Magic. 23,000 of No. 1 hard in a single day last Valley City has grown to a town of five three hundred are now in existence at points, where six months ago there was : 1878 one could scarcely see a house exdpt one or two large farm houses built lle year previous. Now the prairie is ibtted with houses and straw stacks as far as the eye can reach both sides of the [solton is a branch road of the North Pa-Dakota is a world of itself. It can raise and child in the universe, and have enough left for seed each year.

Christmas Turkeys. Oa another page will be found the adwas unanimously confirmed as chief sig. vertisements of two leading firms, setting posts than any other house in the city The reason was because he let the people know what he had through THE TRIBUNE which reaches the hands of nearly every family in the northwest, and every officer's quarters at the military posts, where Bis tage of the boom and is receiving orders rom every direction for oysters, turkeys, and other articles intended to make hap py the inner man on Christmas. Mr. Thurston carries a complete line of grories at wholesale or retail and also altes a specialty of vegetables and game, sters and fish. Mr. Bragg has always kept a leading market, where meats of tound and their superiorty depended

An Honest Porter. No. 4 express from Fargo Thursday, last week, had among its passengers Mr. W. F. Steete, en route to Yankton, Mr. Steele had in his possession a very nice and expensive set of earrings, with which he intended to gladden the heart, likewise the ear of some eastern friend. To guard against any possible loss he placed the casket containing the valuables in a restless nature that night, flounced mound to spea an extent as to leause the precious package to take a drop to the floor. In the fall one of the piece of jewelry was uislocated from its delions the porter didn't know the value of the gems, but at any rate it was a mark of honesty, for which Mr. Steele, is indeed,

Oyster Supper.

The ladies of the Methodist Church to partake of the bivalves and other refreshments and thus help the society in their enterprise.

The Last Sad Rite.

The corps of Northern Pacific enginders who arrived from the Yellowstone the construction of the Canada Pacific mer in the Yellowstone. His remains Tites a most desirable place for the boys. (Co distinct on Fourth Page.)

Railroad. The opposition are using are taken to St. Paul for interment. He every means to defeat the government, was not related to Gen. Dodge, chief en. DAKOTA WANTS DIVISION gineer of the Yellowstone division.

Whitney's Benefit.

One of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city attended Manager Sam Whitney's benefit last evening. There is not a more public spirited man in this city, nor one who is the cause of bringing more people to Bismarck than Mr. Whitney. The citizens appreciate this and always give him a rousing benefit. There is not a town in the world of Bismarck's size that can boast a well. patronized opera house open 365 nights in the year. It is the secret cause of Bismarck being the headquarters for teamsters, freighters, and river men during the winter. Were it not for this attraction they would go east to spend the winter months. Railroad men from out on the extension would stop at Mandan but for this magnet, and it as safe to say that Mr. Whitney is the cause of bringing 300 transients to the city every week. The business men can see the benefits derived from Mr. Whitney's efforts and are therefore always willing and ready to assist him in every way,

Stevenson Splinters.

A fire on the 9th damaged the post placksmith somewhit.....Coldest weather thus far 30 below; snow four inches on the level.....Lieut. Van Orsdale has returned from Fort Berthold Indian agency, where he has been engaged in witnessing the issue of rations, clothing, etc., to the Indians. Sergt. Mathcy, of Michigan, has been appointed re- ew, who broke his leg sometime ago by a run a-way, is recovering rapidly Capt. C. C. Rown, is quite ill with billious fever.... Bob Roberts passed through here on the 12th, with seventy mules for Fort Buford A citizen named Murry recently stole two sets of lines from the government and is now a prisoner with irons.....Weather pleas-

"The Light Fautastic." One of the unusually merry gatherings The rapidity with which towns have took place at the Merchants Hotel, sprung up along the line of the Northern | Wednesday night, in the shape of a leap Pacific during the past two years, and year ball given by the young ladies of the that amount will ultimately follow. The more especially the past season, is indeed house to their friends. A very large Refreshments were Wheatland, the former place shipping the guidance of Prof. Brunsman, was par-The young ladies week and the latter town nearly as much have but a short time left in which to experse their leap year privileges, and if or six hundred and other towns of two or they all do as well as did the young ladies of the Merchants they can well afford to wait another four years for leap year enjoyments.

A Good Appointment. Among the officers|selected by Gover nor Ordway for the government of Hughes track from Fago to Valley City. At Cas- county, of which Pierre is the county seat, is Mr. P. W. Cometord, a well known Bisthic running northward forty miles marcken, and one intimately indentified which is also lined with farmers. North with the early history of Burleigh county. Mr. Comeford has been appointed wheat enough to feed every man, woman sheriff of Hughes county, and the Journal, of Pierre, speaks, of the selection in most praiseworthy terms. Sheriff Comeford is also the deputy United States marshal for that district. His new field of labor is one in which his activity and abil ity will be appreciated, and being young, and ambitious, success is before him. His Burleigh county friends congratulate

Bismarck's Boast. Bismarck, without any doubt, has the two first dry goods houses on the line of the North Pacific. Fargo has a couple which are large and make a fine display, but Dan Eisenberg and W. B. Watson lead the van. The display of holiday goods in these two stdres - reminds one of tairy land. It is a treat to visit them and look around. One must indeed have a tight grip on his purse-strings if he does not until them after spending a few moments in these stores. [You can find everything you want from the most expensive down to a paper of pins. No such stocks were ever brought to this country before.

Disbanded. Thirteen of the engineers who have been engaged on the preliminary survey of the Yellowstone country, arrived in this city Wednesday night, having finished their labors in that locality. They will disband for the winter. Mr. Relf, of the corps, has been ordered to Brainerd, and went cast Mounday last. Gen. Dodge has made the headquarters of his division at Miles City and will remain at that point during the winter and will be on hand to watch the difficulties to be overunder his pillow in his berth, but being come by the spring biene ap of the Yel-

Side lyseculation.

but the porter, seeing the box, picked if these mea or Bismarck left St. Piul Tue - siderations, which he shought on the not replaced the other jewel, and handed | darnight for Fort Pierre, where is about | to be regarded, he might consider them. to establish an extensive lumber vard. Mr. Fisher has not idea of deaving. Bis. marck, but as a side speculation he sees hundreds in a lumber yard at the fising ! metropolis of South Dakota.

Christmay Ball.

contribute so much to the attractive acks of Bismarck, and the enjoyment of her people, comes off next Thursday evening at Champion Hall, as shown by advertisement in another cotumn. This will be one of the finest Walls of the season.

Company D's Dance.

Company D, 7th cayalry, will give another one of their semi-occasional balls at

THE SUBJECT THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED AT FARGO.

A Resolution Passed by the Grand Jury | Favoring a Division on the Seventh Standard Parallel --- Argus Report.

VARIOUS OPINIONS. A meeting of citizens of North Dakota was held in the parlors of the Continental hotel, Farge, on Saturday, to consider, in connection with a committee appointed by the United States grand jury, the question of the division of Dakota,

now pending before congress. Maj. A. W. Edwards was elected chair man, and G. A. Lounsberry, of the Bis marck TRIBUNE, secretary.

It was assumed that the bills now before congress provide for the divison of Dakota on the 7th standard parallel, a correction line established in surveying, lying about four miles south of the 46th parallel, instead of on the 47th parallel, as published through the associated press, and it was agreed that if the 47th parallel was the line mentioned in these bills that every interest of Northern Dakota should

oppose such a division. Mr. Clark, of Pembina county, on behalf of the committee from the grand jury, said that as they were the only body selected from all portions of North Dako. ta, that it would be possible to reach, and being, as it was reasonable to suppose, represented in character, it was thought proper for them to take some action in the premises and they had been selected by the grand jury a committee to confer with a meeting of citizens, with a view to placing before congress an expression of the wishes of North Dakota in relation to the subject of territorial division.

WOODRUFF'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. S. Woodruff, of Cass county, of fered the following resolution:

Refreshments were
The dancing under
Resolved: That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of that portion of Dakota teritory lying north of the 7th standard parallel demand the same should be set off from the southern portion of said territory and be formed This resolution was seconded by Mr. Geo. H. Ellsbury, or Barnes county.

Maj. Edwards explained the purport of the Paddock and Bennett bills as he understood them, justifying the view that the Merchants, St. Paul At last account heb 1 they provide for division on the 7th stand- :

Ex-Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, desired a statement of the reasons urged for diision. He was aware that the people of North Dakota generally favored division, | McLean & Wilson, at the end of the track, its out was anxious to learn what reasons through to the front thursday. had been or could be advanced on which their impressions favorable to division

could be founded. the grounds for a fear that the large pre- had not killed "his first builds ponderence of political influence in the ! southern portion of the territory would | Wednesday for Port Pierre, where he speks a give to that section advantages at the ex- | fortune in the drug business. Hen y is a bis pense of the northern section, and called attention to the fact that the wealth per ahundant success. capita is far greater in Northern than in Southern Dakota.

THE TRIBUNE'S VIEW.

The chan asked Mr. Louisberry to state the reasons, which he presumed to be familiar to him in favor of division. Mr Louisberry referred to the great extent of the territory-150,000 square miles-more than three times as large as the great state of New York, and to the fact that Northern and Southern Dakota had no common interests and no common sympathies. He regarded their interests their lines of trade and lines of commerce as separate and distinct as those of Indiand and Tennessee. The business of Southern Dakota naturally passed cast over southern lines of railroad to Chicago, while that of North Dakota centered at Duluth, St. Paul and Milwaukee, and for his part he urged that he regarded connection with Minnesota far more acceptable than with Southern Dakota. He from Bismarck Sau, day After a few week referred to the great difficulty experienced | visit at his nome in St. Paul. he expense in reaching the capital of the territory, requiring a trip via St. Paul and Sioux City, three days time and a thousand miles' travel. He referred to the large unsettled tract of country, covered largely by Indian and military reservations lying between the sections, and called attention to the fact that there are no wagon roads, even, connecting the two sections, excepting an Indian and military trail leading down the Hissouri river, and no commerce between the two sec tions excepting comparatively little passing up and down that river.

WILLING TO COME.

Mr. Austiniwas not fixed in his convic-He recognized the force of some of the argaments advanced, but with the development of the country most of them would pass away. They grew largely out of the fact that in former years southwestern Dainfluence—while this portion had been deserves the most hearty recognized at only a snapper to their whip, and the fear | neutral concertion, the Moreous esses . . . Another of those entertainments which that North Dakota would be only an out- meeting wall be given at the Sar day lying province, as it were, had suggested them. But the territory was being gridirozed by railroads, and was increasing rapidly in population, and it a central location should be selected for the capital, he saw no reason why the two portions should be separated. The public lands of Southern Dakota were well near exhaust- anywhere. For several days the conorthern portion of the territory, and he Wednesday brought with them the body | Fort Yates, Saturday evening, Jan. 1st. | There was nothing in itself ! the objec |

PURELY PERSONAL.

Asa Fisher is at Fort Pierre.

Wm. Harmon is in the city to-day. Capt. Maratta may be in this evening. Justice Geo. Glass is out at the Little Miesouri.

Mayor Peoples is at Fargo. He will return to-night.

H. S. Parkin, of Standing Rock, goes to Fargo to-morrow morning,

T. W. Griffin is at St. Cloud buying live tock for his meat market.

L. P. Williamson, of the Keogh stage

inc, will go east to-morrow. P. H. Seims left Saturday for Ft. Pierre.

He will return via Deadwoed.

Mr. Schiffler, the popular clothier, wenteast Wednesday to buy goods. Special Agent S. P. Childs, of the post

office department, came up Wednesday. J. A. Stephan, Indian agent at Stand ng Rock, is at Fargo on the weight case. Geo. Reed went down to Fargo Wednes

day to tell Judge Barnes what he knows. Supt. Taylor, of the Missouri division, s east, also E. F. Deran, master mechanic

Gen. Anderson, chief engineer of the North Pacific, left St. Paul Tuesday for New

W. D. Knight, editor of the Yellow Stone Journal, went east Tuesday accompanied

J. A. Rea went down to Brainerd, St. Paul and Fargo last week and made a few thous and on land.

W. F. Steele, after visiting Yankton, returned to Fargo, Wednesday, to attend business. with the court. J. J. Flint, the Jamestown hotelist,

came up to see how a first class hotel was in this city, Sunday. Frank Brown is at Fargo holding a conference with Judge West, a fellow coher o.

rom Southern Dakota. Grant Marsh is in St. Paul settling rethe business of a very successful year with the steamer Batchelor, of the Yellowstone line.

John A. Stoyell is at Fargo, also Law ger Flannery, E. H. Big. Alex Melcenzie, and James Nowlan and Van Solen, of Fort Yates Prof. Clark, the Minneapolis compos 4

Jamestean this week, and gives one to might of Fargo. Mr. and Mrs. Miller left out this mor ing's train for Stoneville, M. Chile J. J. J. J. et al. the sudden death of Mrs., Merry wear ler, modern

Hon, John A. McLean and wife are not determined who dier to go to. Chicago or i

John G. McLean, formerly of the North western stage company, but now of the ma-

turn home Friday.

W.B. Bell, after a successful hulid. Lunt, returned Monday loowing much impro-Mr. West, of the Argus, stated briefly physically, and feeting much better than 112 Henry- Hollemback left St. Par l

> ness young man and his many friends with 1 ... Mr. J. B. Hubbell, of the extensive firm of Broadwater, Hubbell & Co., posticado contractors, etc., at Miles City, Fort Assint noine, and other points on the frontier, went east

this week. This firm is doing a business of nearly \$2.000,000 a year. Capt J. W. Raymond left this morning for St. Paul, where he meets his family. He year then proceed to St. Louis to spend the holidayfrom which point he goes to I lorida to sp 1.1 the winter among fig trees and banaras, He w

return to Bismarck in Apri'. Adam Mann, one of Mandan's prosper ous farmers, returned from a two weeks visit St. Paul and Faribault, Wednesday, Where, be went be was questioned closely regarding. climate, soil, etc., of this country | He I ad o | to recite his success at firming to enti-ty-

most inquisitive, Henry Blakely took his final depart of the Northwestern stage company at that no 11 Mr. Blakeley was one of the pioneers of his marck and his numerous friends regret eyes a ingly his permanent absence.

Mrs. Van Cleve.

Next Sunday evening Mrs. General Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, will delise. a missionary address at the Presbyteria Church: subject, "Missions in the San !with Islands." Service commences of 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited. atlend. Mrs. Van Cleve ms also on a tagave a l'effere ou Monday evenia : 1 🕏 be benefit of the worlds, on the 🦑 On Boys and Opts" Mrs. Van Cir labors most zealously and efficient to 4 sarge the work of the Women's Presh. rian Board of Poreign Missions in Ma nesota and Daketa. She comes this x pure missionary love, and for this as w as for the deep interest of her addice. _ -----

Pargo's Water Works. Last Wednesday Fargos new work

works were tested and pronounced a sc cess. Not a leak in the pipes was for it ed, and settlers would naturally seek the pany had been harrying materrs, obvious of the fact that the city was full of Lisbelieved that within ten years. North Da- | matekers who were not used to the tinted kota would have the greatest population. beverage dealt out and consumed by Fo go's good people. This mark of courter-NewspaperARCHVE®

NewspaperHRCHIVE® ____

efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the maying made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be greatly

The rapid extension of the railroad sytem of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and the great tide of emigration which has flowed in on new territory has imposed on the military an entirely new change of policy. The estab-lishment of posts atong wagon roads and roads

frequently traveled is no longer necessary.

Permanent quarters at points selected of s more substantial character than those heretofore constructed will be required. Under existing laws permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized the moneys received have reverted to the treasury and could only occome available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provisions be made by a general statute for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, and for the application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed conditions of the country, their occupation is continued at great exse and inconvenience because they afford the only available shelter for the troops. ABSENT OFFICERS.

The absence of a large number of officers of the line in active duty from their regiments is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. The constant demand for small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands, occasions a scarcity in the number required for company duty. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent, it is recommended that the law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities, be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the army.

THE MILITIA. Attention is asked to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming, and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recom-mended in this behalf. The reports of the adjutant general of the army and the chief of ordnance touching this subject fully set forth its importance.

ARMY SCHOOLS. The report of the officers in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventyeight schools now in operation in the army with an aggregate attendance of 2,805 enlisted men and children. The secretary recommends the enlistment of 150 school masters, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants. JUDGE ADVOCATES

An appropriation is needed to supply the judge advocate of the army with suitable libraries, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed upon the same footing as to promotion with the other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws the bureau of military justice consists of one officer, the judge advocate general and the corps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank, majors, with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by easualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers and subserve the best interests of the service.

NATIONAL DEFENSES. Especial attention is asked to the report of the chief of engineers upon the condition of our national defenses. From a personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred le to emphasize the recommendations made and to state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. While other nations itable to the country. White other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparing for defense. Nothing of importance has been done towards strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and heavy armed fortifications came into use among nations, and our earthworks, left by the sudden failure of appropriations, several years since, in all stages of incompletion, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

BIVERS AND HARBORS. The two great rivers of the North American continent, the Mississippi and Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanancy of the important work at the south pass of the Missessippi river seems to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending August 9th, last. The experiment has opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean and is an improvement upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippl valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea. A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries matter transcendent importance. These great water ways comprise a system of inland transportation, spread like a net work over a large portion of the United States and navigable to an extent of many thousand miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such uneqalled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision with a view to their protection, improvement and the enhancement of

The channel of the Columbia river for a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasions serious delays in navigation and heavy expenses for lightage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low tide should be secured and maintained to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The argent need, however, for this great waters a permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river. From Columbia river to San Francisco, a distance of over miles, there is no harbor on Pacific coast which can be coast which can approached during atormy weather. An appropriation of \$150.000 was made by the Fortyfifth Congress for the commencement of a back water and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the straits of Fuers and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The amount appropriated is thought to be quite inadequate for the purpose intend-ed. The cost of the work when finished will be great, owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between the designated limits, and it has not been thought to be advisable to undertake the work without a larger appropriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress. The completion of the new building for the war department is urgently needed and the estimates for continuing its construction are

especially recommended. The collection of books, specimens and records constituting the army medical museum and library are of national importance. The library now contains about \$1,500 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets, relating to medicine, surgery and subjects allied to physics. The contents of the army medical museum consist of 22,000 specimens and are unique in the completeness with whish both military surgery and the diseases of armica are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States, but to the world. There are filed in the record and pension division over 16.000 bound volumes of hospital records, to-

gether with a great quantity of papers embrac-

the original records

hospitals of our armies during the civil war. Aside from their historical value thes records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of a large number of pensions and other claims and for the protection of the government against attempted frauds as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable contents are now in a building which is peculiarly exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recom mended that an appropriation be made for a new fire proof building, adequate for the pres ent needs and future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire proof. No expenditure for mere architectural display 1s required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed \$25,000.

GEN. GRANT. I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the commander-in-chief of our armies during the war, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a captain general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country. THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were: \$12,916,639.45, leaving unexpended at the close of the year \$2,141,682.23 of the amount of available appropriations. The appropriations for the pres ent fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are \$15. 095,661.45, and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15,953,-751.61. The amount drawn by warrant from

July 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880, is \$5,041,

The recommendation of the secretary of the navy that provision be made for the establishment of some form of civil government for the people of Alaska is approved. At present there is no protection of persons or property in that territory except such as is afforded by the officers of the United States snip James town. This vessel was dispatched to Sitka because of the fear that without the immediate presence of the national authority there was impending danger of anarchy. The steps taken to restore order have been accepted in good faith by both white and Indian inhabitants, and the necessity for this method restraint does not in my opinion now exist. If lowever, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, eaving the people as at present without the or dinary judicial and administrative authority of organized local governments, serious conse quences might ensue. The laws provide only for the collection of revenues, the protection of public property and the transmission of the mails. The problem is to supply a local rule for a population so scattered and so peculiar in its origin and condition. The natives are re-ported to be teachable and self-supporting, and if properly instructed, doubtless would be addd to the national life. I therefore recommend

the requisite legislation upon this subject. The secretary of the navy has taken steps towards the establishment of | naval coaling stations at the Isthmus of Pannama to meet the requirements of our commercial relations with Central and South America, which are rapidly growing in importance. Locations eminently suitable, both as regards our naval purposes and the uses of commerce, have been selected on the east side of the Isthmus, at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Carribean Sea, and the other on the Pacific coast at the Bay of Gallito. The only safe harbors sufficiently commodious on the Isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less

The report of the secretary of the navy consludes with valuable suggestions with respect the building up of sont marine ser vice, which deserve the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the postmaster general exbibits the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the government, perhaps, represent with greater exactness the ncrease in the population and business of the country. In 1850 the postal receipts were \$8.518,067.40. In 1880 the receipts wer \$33,-\$15,479.34. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities and naturally watch the postoffice very closely. The careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. | During the past year there was an increase of 3,134 postoffices and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revsnues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at \$39,845,174.10 and the expenditures at \$42,475,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of \$3,630,757.90.

The universal postal union has received the ccession of almost all of the countries and colonies of the world maintaining organized postal services, and it is confidently expected that all the other countries and colonies now outside the union will soon unite with it, thus increasing the grand idea and aim of the union of forming for the purposes of international mail communication a single postal charge and condition of international exchange for all descriptions of correspondence. To enable the United States to do its full share of this great work additional legislation is asked by the postmaster general, to whose recommendation special attention is called.

The suggestion of the postmaster general that it would be wise to encourage by appropriate legislation the establishment of American lines of steamers, by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America and to trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress.

The attention of Congress is also invited to the suggestions of the postmaster general in

regard to postal savings THE JUDICIARY. The necessity for additional provision to aid n the transaction of business of the federal sourts becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the supreme court and the circuit court in the greater number of the circuits, are encumbered with the cause and occasion of cases in the former court, and many instances have occurred where years intervened before it was practicable to bring cases to a bearing. The attorney general recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exception of the second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another judge, and in the second circuit that two should be added, and that an intermediate and appellate court should be formed in each cirouit, to consist of three circuit judges and the circuit justices, and in the event of the absence of either of these judges, the place of the absent judge should be supplied by the judge of one of the district courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction and its decision would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the supreme court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the department of justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of longress. It is evident that a delay of justice, n many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the federal courts, which will in this way be remedied. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents an elaborate account of the transactions of the department during past years. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. The Indians condition now than ever netore. The indiana bave made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in boatile conflict with the government are quietly settling down on farms which they hope to make permanent homes. building houses and engaging in occupations of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving

many of them confernal and remunerative employment and stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equalbeen equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations and in exercising wholssome moral influence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the secretary of the interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force he increased as an inducement o the best class of young men to enter it. Much care and attention has been devoted to

the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding schools at Indian agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more, but an increase of the appprpriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommedate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in the government schools is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for that purpose. The number of Intian pupils at the normal school at Hampton, Va., under the direction of General Armstrong. has been considerably increased and their progress is highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the interior department in 1879, at Carlisle, Penn., under the direction of Capt. Pratt, has been equally successful. It bas now nearly 200 pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of the tribe east of the Bocky Mountains. The pupils in both these institutions receive not only an elementary English education, but are also instructed in house work, agriculture and useful mechanical pursuits. A similar school was established this year at Forest Grove, Oregon, for the education of Indian youths on the Pacific coast. In addition to this thirty-six Indian boys and girls were educated from the Eastern Cherokes and placed in boarding Carolina, in North they are to receive an elementary English education and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so-called wild tribes, in the education of their children, is very gratifying, and gives promise that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit. The expenses of Indian education have so far been drawn from the permanent civilization fund at the disposal of the department of the interior, but the fund is now so much reduced that the continuance of this beneficial work will in the future depend on specific appropriations by Congress for the purpose, and I venture to express the hope that Congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good esults to perish for want of means for their support.

On the contrary, an increase of the number of such schools appears to me highly advisable. The past year has been unusually free from disturbance among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Cclorado in consideration of an annuity to be paid to them, and agree to settle on certain ands designated for that purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee simple, inslienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which at one time seemed imminent, and for the first time in the history of the country an Indian nation has given up tribal existence be settled in severalty and live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indians throughout the country during the past years, with but a few noteworthy interruptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerrilla warfare carried on for two years by Victoria and his band of Southern Apaches has virtually come to an end by the death or that chief and most of his folwers on Mexican soil. The disturbances on the northern frontier caused by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British dominions, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military and the remainder are

apparently in progress of disintegration. retary of the interior is expressing the earnest hope that Congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on different reservations in severalty to the Indians, with patents conferring a fee simple title, inalienable for a certain period, and the eventual disposition of the residue of the reservations for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under the equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance towards the plution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the general merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizen-

PUBLIC LANDS.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lauds for settlement during the past year, which marks the prosperous growth of our agricultural industry and a vigorous movement of population toward our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of pub lic lands, become of more pressing necessityand I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the report, and the accompanying draft of a bill, made by the public lands' commission, which were communicated by me to Congress at the last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desir-

The attention of Congress is again asked to the wasteful depredations committed on our public timber lands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to this end is now generally recognized. In view of the lawless character of the depredations committed and the disastrous consequences which will inevitably follow their continuance, legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil and to preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories th timber needed for domestic and other essential

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of the director of the geological survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which has heretofore operated upon an independent plan without concert, connot fail to be of great benefit to all those industres of the country which depend upon the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the scientific men of recognized merit who compose the corps of the geological survey, during the first season of their field operations and inquiries, appear to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be com-municated to Congress in a number in a number of volumes. The director of the survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his hureau, which so far have been confined to the so called public land States and Territories be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to he iron, coal and other mining interests of the Mississippi valley and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress. DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

The secretary of the interior asks attention o the want of room in the public buildings of the capital now existing and in progress of construction for the accommodation of the clerical force employed, and of the public records. Necessity has compelled the renting of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public offices, for which a large amount of rent is annually paid, while the separation of offices belonging to the same department impedes the transaction of current business. The secretary Buggesta blocks tbe surrounding Lafayette square, on the and west, be purchased as the sites for new edifices, for the accommodation of government offices, leaving the aclf intact, and that such buildings were constructed upon a harmonious plan of architecture they would add much to the beauty of the national capital and would, there, located treasury and state, navy and war department building, form one of the most imposing groups of public edi

fices in the world. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE. The commission

the confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and tes have been encouragingly received. The im portance of the results attarned have attracted marked attention at home and have received the special consideration of foreign nations The successful cultivation of our own tea and the manufacture of our own augar would make a difference of many millions of dollars annu ally in the wealth of the nation.

The report of the commissioner asks atten tion particularly to the continued prevalence of an infectious and contageous cattle disease known and dreaded in Europe and Asia at the cattle plague or pluro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease in certain sections of our country is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britian, which furnishes market for much of our live stock and dressed meats. The value of neat cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended August 31, 1880, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter. EDUCATIONAL.

The commissioner of education reports continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The commissioner asks special attention to the depredations committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public institutions and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation heretofore made is repeated and urged that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia,

The success of the public schools of the Dis trict of Columbia and the progress made under the intelligent direction of the board of education and the superintendent in supplying the educational requirements of the district with thoroughly trained and efficient teachers s very gratifying.

The acts of Congress from time to time, donating public lands to the several States and Territories, in aid of educational interests, have proved to be wise measures of public policy, resulting in great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple justice to extend the benefits of this legislation dom of which has been so fully vindicated by experience to the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1 again commend the general interests of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress. The affairs of the district, as shown by the report of the commissioners, are in a very satisfactory condition.

In my annual messages heretofore, my special message of December 19, 1879, I have urged upon the attention of Congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the Potomac, adjacent to the capital, and I am constrained by its important advert again to the subject. importance These flate embrace an area Beveral hundred acres. They are an impediment to the drainage of the city and seriously impair its health. It is believed that with this sub stantial improvement of its river front the capital would be in all respects one of the most attractive cities in the world. Aside from its permanent population this city is necessarily the place of residence of persons from every section of the country engaged in the public service. Many others reside here temporarily for the transaction of business with the government. It should not be forgotten that the land acquired will probably be worth the cost of reclaiming it, and that the navigation of the river will be greatly improved. I, therefore, again invite the attention of Congress to the importance of prompt provision for this much needed and too long delayed improvement.

The water supply of the city is inadequate. In addition to the ordinary use throughout the city, the consumption by the government is necessarily very great in the navy yard, arsenal and the various departments, and a large quantity is required for the proper preservation of the numerous parks and the cleansing of sewers. I recommend that this subject receive the early attention of Congress, and that in making provision for an increased supply adopted bave in view the future growth of the city. A temporary expedient for such a purpose cannot but be wasteful of money and therefore unwise. A more ample reservoir with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled should n my judgment be constructed.

I commend again to the attention of Congress the subject of the removal from their present location of the depots of the several railroads entering the city, and I renew the recommendations of my former messages in behalf of the erection of a building for the Congressional library, the completion of the Washington monument and of liberal appropriations in support of the benevolent, reform: tory and penal institutions of the district.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1880.

Sod Houses. On the prairies, far from the woods where log cabins are impracticable, the sod house is made as a substitute. To build one, a man goes on to the prairie with his team and breaking plow, and turns a straight, smooth sod some three or four inches thick. This sod is very tough. When sufficient has been turned over, the sod is cut into squares and laid up in a wall as though it were flat stones. Door frames and window trames are set in as the wall rises. When the height of one story is reached a small timber is set up at each end and a ridge pole placed upon them, (and the sod wall built up or into the gable. On this ridge there rest smaller poles for rafters, and on these sod is laid in courses, the courses overlapping each other like shingles, "80 many inches to the weather." The only money outlay is caused by windows and doors. It well built, the house will stand for years. Inside, one may "sweeten to taste." In the ruder huts the walls are uncovered. In others some are covered with cheap cloth, some with building paper and wall paper pasted over it, while some are plastered and made as comfortable as any room need to be. Once inside you would not know but you were in a stone or brick house. Then you will sometimes find elegant furniture, the remains of better days; sometimes a piano and the skill to play it; choice books, which indicate literary tastes; the latest papers and magzines, which show that the inmates keep up with the times. Indeed, it is surprising to know how many families of refinement and cultured taste, being unfortunate, make a fresh start in life on the vast prairies.

Supmaercy of the Dressmaker.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her lecture on "Modern Society," strongly portrays the supremacy of the dressmaker of to-The fashionable women say to her: 'Do how you will with me. Make me modest or immodest. Tie up my feet | court of the Hotel de Ville. or straighten my arms till the use of

[Written for The Chicago Ledger.] FAME.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD. Once I knew a poor old poet, Aged with work and want and care, And the boon that most he longed for Answered not his life-long prayer. Famishing, he bore his burden

Bravely, as the poet can; Hungry for some approbation From his selfish fellow-man, By-and-by he died. When caring Nothing more for love or fame, Men began to wreathe a laurel Bound the poor old poet's name.

And they built a tomb of marble His last resting-place above— Shutting out the rain and sunshine.

And the flowers poets love. Yesterday, as I was going Slowly down a crowded street, More than once I heard some children A sweet verse of his repeat.
"When I see the man who wrote it,"
One looked up to me and said; "I shall tell him that I love him. "Ah," I answered, "he is dead!"

Passing by the dead's still city, Saw I where a people's pride Reared a pile of dreary marble O'er the heart that starved and died.
"Ah," I thought, "the poor old poet,
If the children's words are known, Counts them as the sweetest tribute.

Asked for bread, men gave a stone!

SHIGGTON, Wis.

THE SECRET CAVE.

In the early part of the French Revoution the prisons of Lyons were filled with thousands of unhappy victims. Death on the 29th of December, there to it was the Decadi.

Porral, only 23 years of age, of a bold him desirous of prolonging it. They and ardent spirit, profited by this interval were both guillotined the next morning. to devise a plan of escape. His sisters having, by means of a very large bribe, outsined access to this abode of horror, began to weep around him."

"It is not now a time to weep," said he, "it is the moment to arm ourselves with resolution and activity, and endeavor to find some way by which we can aloud: elude our menaced fate. Bring me files, a chisel, a turn-screw, and other instruments; bring wine in abundance; bring a poinard, that, if reduced te extremity, we may not perish without the means of defense. By this grate, which looks into be true, or whether he who uttered these the Rue Latond, you can give me these things; I will be in waiting there the whole day to receive them."

The sisters retired, and in the course of the day, at different visits, brought a variety of tools, twelve fowls and about sixty bottles of wine. Porral communicated his project to tour others, bold and active like himself, and the whole business was arranged to his complete satis-

The evening arrived; a general supper was proposed: the last, they thought, they should ever see. The prisoners supped well, and exhorted each other to meet their fate the next morning with heroism and tortitude.

At 11 o'clock the associates began their labors; one of them was placed as a sen tinel next to the door of the cave, armed with a poinard, ready to dispatch the turnkey, if, at his visit at 2 o'clock in the ling his advice, the coast was left more moining, he should appear to suspect clear for the prisoners. Poural took re:coats, began to make their researches.

began their oprations. It was of oak. and double barred; by degrees the hinges gave way to the file, and the door was made in it with a chisel, and looking entreated an asylum. through, they preceived it was tied with a very strong rope to a post at a distance.

endeavored in vain to cut the rope with the chisel or file, but they could not reach it. A piece of wax candle, however, was procured; and being lighted and tied to the end of a stick, they thrust it through the hole in the door and burnt where Porral was concealed. Here they the cord asunder. The door was then found a large cask, the top of which was opened and the adventurers proceeded forward.

confiscated effects and merchandise. And among other things was a large trunk full of shirts. They profited by this dis- to find one of the fugitives in this covery to make an exchange of linen; so cask." instead of the clean ones which they put on, they left those which had been worn third, "for it seems very heavy. for many weeks. The doors beside that at which they had entered, now offered to attack one, but they had scarcely applied the file when they were alarmed by the barking of a dog from bekind

A general consternation seized the party; the work was stopped in an instant. Perhaps the door led to the apartments of the jailor. This idea recalled to their minds that it was now nearly two o'clock and the time of his visit. One of the party returned toward the Cave of Death, to he was nearly frozen to death, but he got see whether all was safe, and so it was away to a place of safety. agreed to suspend their labors until his

key already there. The man, however, and he was scarcely able to walk. who had been left as sentinel, had engaged him to drink with him, and the scout, joining the party, they plied him so well that he at last reeled off without examining the cave much, have lived long enough—my troubles and was, in all probability, laid fast and will soon be finished, and death will be sound asleep for the rest of the night. deprived of its sting if I can know that

This was very consolatory news. Quitting the door at which they had heard the dog bark, they applied themselves to the other. They found there folding doors, one of which they opened, and found themselves in a long, dark passage. At the end they perceived still another door but, listening intently, they heard the sound of voices; it, in fact, led sembled. This was, indeed, a terrible they had yet encountered? Must all their labors prove then, at length fruitless?

Only one resource now remained, and this was a door which they had passed on the outside of the passage, and which they conceived must lead to the great

In fact, having forced the door, it apthem becomes impossible. Deprive my peared they were not mistaken; that they figure of all the drapery, or upholster it were at the bottom of a staircase which like a window frame. Nay, set me in led into the court. It was now 4:30 the middle of a movable tent, but array o'clock; the morning was dark and cold, me so people shall look at me and say I while rain and snow were falling in

ach other with transport, and were preparing to mount the staircase, when Porral cried out:

"What are you about? If we attempt to go out at present all is over with us. The gate is now shut, and if any one should be perceived in the court, the alarm would instantly be given, and all would be discovered. After having had the courage to penetrate thus far, let us have resolution still to wait awhile. At 8 o'clock the gate will be opened and the passage through the court free. We can then steal out by degrees, and, mingling with the numbers, we can go away without being percieved. It is not till 10 o'clock the prisoners are summoned to execution; between 8 and 10 there will be time enough for all of us to get away. We will return to the cave; and when the time of departure arrives, each of us five will inform two others of the means of escape offered. We shall then be fifteen, and going out three at a time, we shall pass unobserved. Let the last three as they set off, inform fitteen others, and thus in succession we may all make our

This plan appeared judicious and safe; it was unanimously agreed to, and the associates returning to the cave, made choice of those who should first be informed of what they had done.

Montellier, a notary, and Baron de Chaffoy, to whom the means of escape Seventy-two prisoners who were con- were offered, refused to avail themselves demned were thrown into the Cave of of them, the former from a confidence of a pardon, as he had been mistaken for wait the execution of their sentence. his brother; and the latter, though in the This could not be the next day, because flower of his age, declared all his ties in the world were broken, and that life hald One of the prisoners, by the name of nothing now to offer which could make

The fate of the fifteen who fled was very dissimilar, and the escape of the rest was prevented by the imprudence d one of them. The last of the fifteen, who in quitting the cave, was according to the plan arranged, privately to appris fitteen others, instead of doing so, cried

"The passage is open. Let every one who can escape!"

This excited a movement among the prisoners. They arose in an instant doubting whether what they heard could words was not mad. The noise they made alarmed the sentinel without; he called the turnkey; they hastened to the cave, perceived what had been done, and, closing the door by which the prisoners had escaped, placed a strong guard be fore it. Nasple, who had excited this movement, was, with three others, taken and executed. Another of the fugitives took refuge in the house of a friend, in an obscure street, but he was discovered,

brought back, and guillotined. It was not thus with Porral, the author of the plan. He was the first to come forth from the cave. As he passed the sentinel in the court he said:

"My friend, it rains and snows very hard; were I in your place I would not remain out of doors such weather, but would go to the fire in the guard-room. The sentinel thanked him, and, follow-

anything; the others, pulling off their uge in the house of one who was considered a good patriot, and escaped the At the extremity of the second cave observation of a party of commissioners they found a huge door, and on this they who entered the house. As soon as they were gone, he began to think of making his way out of the city as fast as possible. When he arrived at the Place Bellewas no longer held by them; but still Cour he found parties of the gendearmery they could not torce it open—it was held dispersed everywhere. Porral went into by something on the other side. A hole a house, and, making known who he was,

The inhabitants were women, timid to excess; but the desire of saving an inno-This was a terrible moment? They cent person rendered them courageous. They conducted him into a garret and concealed him behind some planks standing in a corner

The gend'armes arrived; they searched the house; they came into the garre: fastened down by a padlock. They asked for the key; the women went down stairs This door they found led only to an- for it. While they were gone one of the other vault, which served as a depot for gend'armes leaned against the planks, while a second said:

"Twould be droll enough if we were

"More likely plate or money," says a The key at length arrived; the cask

was ulocked, and was found to be full of themselves to their choice. They began salt. The gendarmes swore at the disappointment, visited the roof of the house, and then retired. In the evening Perral, dressed in woman's clothes, with a basket on his head and another on his arm, passed the bridge of La Guillotiere, and quitted

the city.

Gabriel, another of the fugitives, concealed himself among the bushes in the marshes of the Trevaux Perrache, where

One young Conchouz, who was of the five that had opened the way for escape, When the scout returned, he said that made choice of his father who was nearly on his arrival at the Cave of Death he 80 years of age, as one of the fifteen; but shuddered with horror to find the turn the poor old man's legs were swollen,

"Fly, fly, my son!" said he, "if thou hast the opportunity, fly this instant, I command it as an act of duty, but it is impossible that I should fly with thee. I thou art in safety.'

His son assured him that he would not quit the prison without him, and that his persisting in his refusal would only end in the destruction of both, The father, overcome by his dutiful affection, yielded, and, supported by his son, made his way to the bottom of the staircase, but to asend it was out of his power, he to the guard house, where several sol- could just drag his legs along the ground, diers in their national uniforms were as- but to lift them up was impossible. His son, though low in statue and not strong, stroke. Had they gone so far only to took him up in his arms; the desire of meet with a worse obstacle than any that saving his father gave him renewed strength, and he carried him to the top of the stairs. His filial piety was rewarded, and both father and son escaped.

TRE oldest house in the United States is supposed to be at Pembroke, Mass. In 1622 Mr. Peleg Barker's ancestors built a fort of stone and mortar as a defense against the Indians, and it has been used as a dining-room for years. The main building is only 10 years younger.

now were falling in "Women," says a cynic, "resemble associates embraced flowers. They shut up when they sleep,"

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Gently, as if in play, Great, green, gray waves Make music in the bay And kiss the caves

Little the children know Upon the shore How, in mid-sea, winds blow And billows roar; How ships meet sad mischance,

And sailors drown; This blessed ignorance Is childhood's crown. Beside another sea Those children stand,

From all it- fears still free. On childhood's land. Oh, mighty sea of life. Oh, perilous tides.

Where storms are always rife, And death abides. Fall softly on the land Where childhood lingers.

Building its domes of sand With rosy fingers. For children should not hear Your raging wild. Nor see—whose eyes are clear—

Your tide defiled. Nor mark, with hearts that bleed, How souls go down;

Is childhood's crown.

-Boston Pilot.

A DRIVE AND WHAT CAME OF IT

"When two women will, they will, you may And when they won't, they won't, and that's an end on't.

Adele and I began our offenses by separating from our respective families at the very beginning of the season, and hunting out for ourselves a retreat in a remote country farmhouse, where, "far from the madding crowd," we elected to spend the entire summer in sublime indifference to chaperons, toilets and men-chiefly the latter.

Our plan did not meet the approval of our maternal relatives, for certain reasons pretaining to our future speedy establishment in life which the summer had been expected to further, and that our insubordination reduced to despair.

We had, however, the ears of the paters, who were not nearly so anxious to transfer our small claims for maintenance to others than the fatherly shoulders, and so we carried the day, and found ourselves right speedily established at the farmhouse of Squire Brown, in a certain pecular nook adjacent to a nameless river, near a place which we elected to cail Sleepy Hollow

For a fortnight we did nothing material save sleep, read, drink milk and eat strawberries; then there came what the natives call "a speli of weather," and we awakened to a consciousness of the loveliness about us, nunning wild to explore the hills that lay around us, all day inwrapped in a golden haze; to penetrate to the heart of the dim, cool wildwood, where strange flowers were blossoming, and delicate ferns bowed to the vagrant breezes over fairy carpets of soft green course the countless laughing brooks ural and girlish way. that tumbled down the hillside or murrance of hook and rod.

limbs put in their protest, an inspiration came to us most happy in its promise.

We would drive to the falls in the squire's one-horse chaise. Neither of us had ever drawn rein over, the back of a long, low cry, half human in its sound, living steed; but we were persuaded that yet altogether unearthly.

derwing in the country was a very simple "What can that be?' Adele quesmatter, and then Roxy, the farmer's ancient horse, was a steady piece of flesh, magnificant black eyes, and just then I not likely to bring us to griet, if her owner's statement was to be trustedviz., that Roxy would draw the old chaise great, red tongue, and the eyes of which safely to the falls and back with the lines lying over the dashboard!

Accordingly Roxy was harnessed in, our baskets packed with a comfortable luncheon, and we, mounting to our seats, started off.

In the matter of driving there had Adele held the reins, while I carried the whip. For the first mile the road was again and again a bellowing "View hallevel and smooth, and Roxy, persevering in the steady trot with which she me checking my headlong flight, and had started off, permitted us to attain a giving me the sustaining sense of Fuman serenity that our unusual situation may not have warranted; but just as I was beginning to get the better of any little tremors that had hitherto intertered with my entire enjoyment of the affair, Adele suddenly leaned forward, and, taking the whip from my hand, dealt Roxv a sounding thwack upon he quarters.

This was more than the most amiable beast could be expected to bear with equanimity, and certainly Roxy resented it, for she made a jump which fairly threw me from the seat, and started at a tearing pace down the road.

A horse's memory for this kind of an affront seemed not long, howeve, and when, by dint of shouting, coaxing and sawing on the lines our Bucephalus was gotten down to her ordinary gait, I turned to visit upon Adele a remonstrance. At a glance, I saw that she was triumphant in the opinion that Roxy and herself had come to a thorough understanding of relative positions, and there-

fore only meekly asked: "What was the matter with her,

"Why, did you not see her switch her tail over the reins in the most impertinent manner? A horse never does that when it knows in has a master, and I determined to settle that question at once.'

Only one more little irregalarity disturbed my entire confidence in the superior horsemenship of Adels, and as that only came when we were in sight of the falls, our journey was the most delightful and novel one imaginable.

It was at the top of a steep hill that the white, tumbling waters of the cascade came to us-a vision of beauty set in emerald banks, sparkling and throwing up wreaths of white spray that formed rainbows in the sunlight.

The reins had almost slipped from Adele's hands, and the whip, to which I had thus far paid manful attention, trailed ignominiously in the dust of the highway as we sat devouring the scene with enthusiastic gaze, when Roxy took it in-to her venerable head to start in the most unaccountable fashion at a tre- | with nonsense, and let us fly to Roxy, and mendous pace down the hill.

Franticly I clutched the whip, holding it as rigidly upright as our bouncing career over the stony road would perof the incomprehensible Roxy should be ses should not be suffered to escape payaccelerated; and, expecting nothing else than instant destruction, I held my and undamaged in front of a high the apartment, and said: gate which barred our further progress.

Then I looked at Adele. Her face was white, and the reins were of a verity tright, that they will allow him to offer over the dashboard, since or ly the ex them some refreshments in company treme ends of them remained in her with his friend and guest, Mr. Stephentightly closed hands; but her confidence son, with whom, he believes, they have in herself as a Jehu had evidently re- an acquaintance." mained unshaken whatever she may have suffered physically in that way for she answered my look with the utmost gravity saying:

"If I had not held her up. Daisy I think that might have been dangerous." Words failed me, and I turned my attention, therefore, to the practical difficulties besetting our path.

The gate, we concluded, was the entrance to the grounds of a certain unknown gentleman who owned all the lands hereabouts, and who had built side a daintily spread table, and, barring himself a retreat in this wild and beautiful spot which, of late years, we had been told he seldom visited, and after due discussion we decided to tie Roxy | with horror had it been permitted to witto the gate-post, trusting to Providence. to find the somewhat unstable beast there upon our return, and to climb the fence with our basket, when, after viewing the

falls, we would select a suitable place in

which to rest and eat our luncheon. We found a nosebag under the seat of the chaise, which the squire, with due consideration for the welfare of his horse, had providently supplied with oats; but the adjustment of this portable manger was the most trying piece of business, in which we were likely not to be successful, we thought, until , in our maneuvering, Roxy got a sniff of the grain, and lowered her head in a way highly satisfactory to two medium-sized young women, intent upon slipping a strap over

The next difficulty was the fence, which was very high, and ornamented at the top with a row of most malicious pickets, but at the cost of sundry garments torn and some bruises we scrambled over, and straightway found ourselves in a paradise of grass, trees and flowers, growing in the wild luxuriance of neglect, to be sure, but a place nevertheless to rest the very soul of weary humanity, and in which to lose the very memory of the pushing, turbulent world in the roar of the bright waters dashing down its stony fall, and dipping its foamy tide beneath the mirror-like current of the river below.

When we had explored the place to our heart's content, we sought a lovely little glade shaded by immence clm trees, quite near the house, which was rather a commonplace affair, considering its romantic situation, where we spread out the contents of our lunchbasket, and with much nonsense and laughter proceeded to enjoy ourselves in a manner to horrify the fashionable circle in which we were supposed to be too well-bred moss; and to follow in their vagabond ever to do anything in a thoroughly nat-

There was a rowan tree on the out mured under the willows, where, in the skirts of the little park in which we had deep pools, the speckled trout lay in established ourselves, the unripe berries wait for the unwary fly, in blissful igno- of which looked a pale, pretty yellow in one day, while the rambling spirit long, waving black hair, I dressed it fanwas still unappeased, yet had boots and tastically with such arrowy leaves and berries as I could pull from the lowhanging limbs.

While we were engaged in this pretty business, there came through the stillness

tioned, a startled look widening her caught a glimpse of an immense black body, out of the mouth of which hung a looked to my frightened imagination like balls of fire, and shricking, "Run, Adele," I set off myself as fast as my two feet, which seemed palsied with terror, would carry me in the direction of the gate, thinking, with an agonized sense of In the matter of driving there had insufficiency, of those horrible pickets been a division of labor in this wise: atop of the fence, and never doubting that Adele was close at my heels, until assistance, which induced me at length to halt and look back.

It was a shocking sight that met | my gaze as I did so.

Upon the grass, just where she had sat when I stuck the berries in her loosened hair, lay Adele, her head supported in the arms of a strange man who knelt beside her, and around the two a gigantic hound careening in wild circles.

More ashamed of myself than I had ever been in my life before, I turned to retrace my steps, just in time to see the stranger lift Adele up in his arms, and move rapidly toward the house, followed by the dog.

In vain did I hasten my steps. I could not overtake them, but, shaping my course by the direction of their disappearance, I tound myself presently in a pretty morning room in which Adele lay upon the couch, with a shriveled old fairy of a woman bending over her with a camphor-bottle in hand, but no sign of

either man or dog that I could detect. "Leo is as gentle as a lamb," said the little old woman apologetically. "But he has come near being the death of you with fright, young ladies." For by this time Adele had opened her eyes and commenced to look around her.

"It is a shame to allow such a monster to run at large!" I cried, more energet ically than politely; and then Adele lifted her head and, peering into an opposite mirror, said nothing more sensible than, "What a tright I must look, Daisy!" at which evidence of returning life the old attendant nodded her head approvingly, and bustled away to prepare us some tea, for which thought I at least was grate-

As soon as the door closed and we were alone, Adele sprang up and began twisting up her hair, just so far from testifying to the vexation I had expected her to feel after such an adventure, she asked, eagerly.

"Did you see him, Daisy? He is quite the handsomest man I ever met."

"For heaven's sake, Adele, have done | season of 3,000.

the squire's chaise before we get into another ridiculous scrape," I implored.

"I shall do nothing of the kind, my dear. People who keep great dogs to mit, lest by a wave of its lash the speed frighten errant damsels out of their sening the penalty of their indiscretion in some way or another," answered the breath until, as suddenly as she had heartless creature, and I prepared myself started, our animal had landed us/whole | to sulk, when our old fairy again entered

> "Mr. Islington presents his compliments to the young ladies, and begs, if they are sufficiently recovered from their

"Great heavens!-the very pair of hons we were expected to encounter at Newport, and from the honor of which we ran away!' I gasped in consternation; thu Adele only laughed and answered:

Well, since they were such vandals as to run us down with dogs, it may be as well to surrender gracefully.

And following her lead we were ush ered by the old fairy into a charming little dining-room, where we found Fred Stevenson and Mr. Islington waiting bethe embarrassment which speedily wore off, sat down to a partie carree meal that would have convulsed our entire world ness the jollity thereof.

When both the fun and the feeding were well over we bade the attendant fairy adieu, and with a parting look at the falls, made our way leisurely to the great gate that gave entrance to the enchanted grounds, only to find that our cup of disaster was not yet full.

Roxy had grown impatient of our long absence, and, with the nosebag still round her neck, had calmly turned her back upon us, and was doubtless by this time far on her road home, leaving only the halter. which she had ingeniously slipped out of, as a melancholy reminder of the unreliability of all trusts reposed in fourfooted animals and a woman's ability to tie a

Well we were certainly in for it. We had contrived to be guilty of as gross impropriety as two single young women can well manage in one day, and therefore we submitted with an easy grace to be carried back to the squire's by Mr. Islington's bays, with that gentleman as charioteer, and bringing Fred Stephenson along for the sake of giving our host company on the homeward drive.

It is perhaps needless to say that Roxy had arrived in good order, considerably in advance of us, and that the squire was not so greatly concerned as to our probable fate as to forget to ask after the halter which I had providentially clung to as to the only available voucher for my entire sanity; but this I might say, since the matter will creep out sooner or later, things are likely to fall out quite as completely to the satisfaction of our anxious mammas as if we had gone obediently to Newport, and never made acquaiutance with the falls of Sleepy-Hollow through the medium of Roxy and the one-horse chaise.

Ole Bull's Tricks.

rtistic life in France, a paradise for great reputations, is not a bed of roses for those who hope to make a name, and who, in the big and gay, find nothing but disappointment and despair. Ole Bull made this experience, and, after a sad journey of three times twenty-four hours through the brilliant streets, not able to find the strictest necessaries of life, he threw himself into the river. This drew upon him the attention of a rather romantic lady, the widow of Count Faye, an Hungarian, fond of music to the most enthusiastic degree. She fancied that she discovered a great resemblance to her lost son in him, and she took him into her house, granted him the patronage of her powerful connection, and at last gave him her granddaughter in marriage. Of course, from that moment life was ail smiles to him; he traveled a great deal and laid the foundation of a fortune which he both increased and, through unfortunate speculations, lost in America. He had conceived an unlucky plan of colinization of his countrymen, and had hoped too much from the management of Italian opera in New York. He redeemed his fortunes, however, after the death of his first wife, marrying a lady from Wisconsin, and touring very successfully in the United States.

Ole Bull, who undoubtedly was a remarkabic violinist, was certainly not one of the great classical serieux style; but rather of the sensational effect school, not entirely free from tricks which Robert Macaire baptized "blagues." The above alluded to illegitimate effects which in some instances he exaggerated, with a result which greatly pleased American galleries; and more than once, when he had diminished his tone to a nearly inaudible pianissimo, did he continue the attitude, as if he was playing, but actually having drawn off the bow entirely from the violin, holding it in the air, and producing no tone whatever; while his audience, in raptures at the sottness of his really inaudible signs, made eartrumpets of their hands and bent forward, eager to catch the sound which did not exist. Ole Bull, as if suddenly awakening from a trance, seemed to come to. and bowed to the enraptured audience. Another of his inventions, with which at first he astonished even the learned violinists at Vienna, was the facility with which he played four-stringed chords, which he did by cutting the usually bowed bridge quite straight. That he did not succeed in blinding great men like Spohr, who spoke his mind very decidedly against him, is not to be wondered at. As a gentleman very much liked in society, on account of his courteous manners and sincerely obliging ways, he won the sympathy of his countrymen by his serious endeavor to do good by found ing in Norway schools for literature and art, and building a theater, trying hard to benefit his people in Europe, after he had failed to do so, with great personal sacrifice, in America.—London World.

Here's another chance for farmers' boys. The cat's tail that grows so plenteously in our swamps is becoming quite an article of commerce. It is used extensively with grasses and other plants FROM DAY TO DAY.

Only from day to day
The life of a wiseman runs;
What matter if seasons far away Have gloom or have double suns?

To climb the unreal path We miss the roadway here, We swim the rivers of wrath And tunnel the hills of fear.

Our feet on the torrent's brink Our eyes on the clouds afar, We fear the things we think Instead of the things that are,

Like a tide our work should rise. Each later-day the best, To-morrow forever flies, To-day is the special test.

Like a sawyer's work is life The present makes the flaw, And the only field for strife the niche before the saw. —By John Royle O'Reilley.

FALSE ECONOMY.

The Hon. Mr. Savall is the most promminent citizen in the village of Blundersham, somewhat ambitious and rather tond of show, but still regarded as a very saving man. Awhile ago he built him a house considerably larger than he needed, and with a good deal of ginger-bread work about it, such as is made with a jig-saw and at very cheap rates. He had made up his mind that the cost of the building should not exceed \$-not able to give the figures as he never mentioned them to anybody, and in order to bring them within this limit, he dispensed with the services of an architect and determined to draw his own plans and superintend the work himself. The first thing to be done is to secure the materials for building at the cheapest possible price, so he hunts around among the lumber yards and brick yards and hardware shops and paint shops, managing, at the end of two or three weeks, to get the stuff that is needed at about thirty-three and one third per cent below the ordinary market schedule. It never occurs to him that if he had given the time thus spent to his regular business he might have made twice as much money as he saved; and also that in the end he two class bricks and very cheap hardware somewhat costlier than he supposed. He then looks around to see where he can find the cheapest labor. There are one or two carpenters and masons and painters living on the outskirts of the little town, who have had no employment for a long time, and they are willing to give him their services—such as they are -for very low wages. He sets them to work, and in the course of a year, during which time these low-priced mechanics potter along at their leisure, the house is finished and the proprietor takes possession, boasting not a little of the fact that he has the cheapest house in the village, taking into consideration its size and adornments. He prides himself more particularly upon the economy with which he has managed the plumbing and sewerage and some other details of the

establishment. The furnishing is also wonderfully chean and at the same time very pretentious and showy. But in a few months the trouble begins. The windows rattle awfully in their sookets, as if afflicted with a perpetual ague; the catches do not the tables crack and the chairs give way; the chimneys will not draw; the roof leakes like a sleve; the chambers reek with unwholesome odors; the hemlock clapboards warp; the paint wipes off; the house settles at one of the corners, and the whole household are made miserable. Masons and carpenters of a difin the building are called in to make sepairs; and in the end poor Mr. Savall is obliged to confess that the false economy

which he practiced turned out to be a great mistake. In the same village there lives a farmer, whose name I do not like to mention, —but it is very possible that some of my readers may recognize him, and he is also of a very economical turn of mind. He never felt that he could afford to give his sheds and barn a coat of paint, or do much to keep them in repair, and so they are fast retting away, much to the satisfaction of the rats and mice and other vermin, who have taken up their abodes there. He always buys the cheapest stock to be found in the market, and the result is that his cows give only half the average quantity of milk, and his oxen do only a half-day's work, and his horses travel at only half speed while it costs as much to feed them as it would if they were of the very best breeds. He also regards it as a waste to spend money upon fertilizers, and so goes on, year after year, skinning the land and getting only a scanty crop; of course expending the same amount of labor that would be needed upon the richest loam. He adds to this labor by persisting in the use of old, decrepit took and antiquated ploughs, looking with contempt upon all our modern labor-saving machines; and then wonders that, with all his economy and painstaking, he is growing poorer all the

There is a shop in the village where the proprietor carries on a small trade. It is small, for various reasons. The man never liked to spend money in advertising, or in doing anything to make his

place of business attractive. His stock is made up in a great measure of damaged goods bought at auction. or of lots that were left over as unsalable, which he gets very cheap, and of old truck that has been lying on his shelves nobody knows how long; for he would rather keep a thing till it moulders than sell it at a sacrifice. He is very close in trade and never gives any over-weight; his expenses are small; he does all his own tinkering, and will spend half a day in trying to mend a lock, which a good mechanic would make right in half an hour—the shop business all the while taking care of itself; he pinches and crews and economizes in svery conceivable way, and wonders that he can lay up nothing.

A mill has been established in the vil-lage of Blundersham, and many persons have taken their children from school and put them to work there, where they can earn something. The school being thus reduced in size, it is thought expedient to exchange the present competent and well educated teacher for one who can be had on cheaper terms, the quality in decorating the interior of houses. A of the supply of necessity falling off with Providence firm has laid in a stock this the reduced price; and, as might be expected, the purchase of any new books

and apparatus, and the keeping of the building in proper condition, are stoutly resisted by the intelligent voters of the place. The young grow up in a state of mental starvation, and their capacity for earning a good living when they come of

age is blighted, in order to get a little money out of them while they are under age. The teaching of the children being

thus put upon a more economical basis, the next thing to be done is to reduce the salary of the minister. There are several people in the town who manage to live on a smaller income than he receives, and there is no reason for his setting an example of luxury and extravagance to his parishioners. The parson feels himself obliged to "ask for a dismissing," and a cheaper man is readily found—as, unfortunately, cheap men are somewhat plentiful in the clerical profession-with what result it is hardly necessary to say. Dilapidated preaching, dilapidated music, a dilapidated congregation, tell the whole story. The grogshop flourishes, while the school and the

have kept the school and the church up to the right mark. Every thing in and about the village soon begins to show marks of decay. The roads are neglected, the old cemetery is overrun with brambles, the common, where the children used to play, is converted into a cow pasture—the trees and flowers and green-sward all sacrificed for the sake of a few dollars rental.

It is not strange that the village of Blundersham, with all its false economies, should be as you find it to-day, -collapsing, dying of retrenchment. No young man of enterprise will stay there, and no respectable young woman, if she can find a home anywhere else. Most of the people have given up taking any newspaper, which is one of the surest signs of a return to barbarism .- Ledger.

Among the paid bills and other documents received by a St. Louis man from his 15-year-old daughter, who was away at school, was a marriage certificate. might find his hemlock clapboards and That was his first news of her nuptials.

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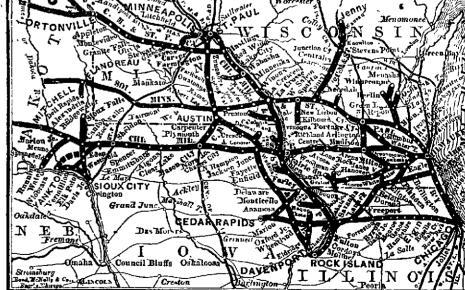
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Legal notices at regular statute rates. Giginal poetry \$1 per line. for contract intes of display advertising apply across office or send for advertising rate card.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH-Services every Sundry in the new church on 5th street, at it a. m and i.p. m. Bunday school immediately after morning scandage. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening on the parsonage at 7.30 p. m. od. M. Bull. Paster. PRESENTERING CHRISH.—Sunday service at 11 a m and 7:00 p in, St. Rotel time. All are in-what: seats fee. Sunday school immediately from morning savice. Weekly prayer and

t each irs" meating afeilbheaday evenling at 8:15. 6 HAPET OF THE BREADOR LIFE, (Epi-copal), Rev A. o Wester, Roctor. Morning Prayer, with sermo, each Sanday, at 11 o'clock, A. v. Sanday, School immediately after service. Holy Communion first Sanday in each court. No night service until 1st of Sept. Strangers cordially invited to worship with us. Seats free Church.—Kirst mass, 7:30 a.m.; high

mass with sermon, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 2 p.m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p.m. Main street, west end. REV. B.H. BUNNING, Rector. REV. PATRICK KEENAN, Assistant.

SECRET SOCIETIES. A. F. & A. M.— The regular communications of b.-rrick Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are be d in their ball on the first and third Mond ye of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M. Joseph Hare, Sec'v.

1 O O. F.-The regular meeting of Mandan • Lodge No. 12 archeld in Raymond's hallovery residay. Brothers in good standing are cor-cally invited. Lotis Reculan N. G. S.g. HANAUFR, Sec y.

BISMARCK THRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each monta at Sp. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

P. F. Malloy, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Secty

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1860. _____

THE Dakota Journal, a very neat and spicy seven column quarto, published at Pierre, has made its appearance. It is a Fom so young a town, full of metropoli-

As evidence of Fargo's boom, sha is bolding large elevators, has just comproted a \$30,000 brick block which would be a credit to Minneapolis, supports in andsome style a daily newspaper, a semi weekly, a Sunday paper and four weeklies. The Times and Republican will each start dadies soon, which will giv. Pargo nine papers. The young city highest executive magistrate. Now, whilst I am at all times prepared to obey · w smuch of her wonderful growth to the tricless efforts of her newspapers. They have been the means of inducing Rector of st. Mary's congregation only appoint the sands to immigrate to the Red River valley, and have built a city of which ev. ery true Dakotian may well feel proud.

It the present congress does not divide Dalota the next congress will be asked to create a new territory from the western partion of North Dakota and the castern a ert of Monte ia, taklicz, say, sixty miles to an North Dagoer and 180 from eastern Montene, making a territory of about 75, 1 to sop are miles, and still leave. Montana shout the size of Minnesota, and a farther division might be asked, which will give a new state of the western portion of South Dakota together with a small section from Wyoming and Montana. If the 11 vt congress gets a chance you may expart to see four republican states grow up where there will be but two if they act this winter on the division matter.

THE compages salon of the Dakota legis ature will have to deal with many important bills, and if there is harmony, wenters can be accomplished for every section of the territory. There is one torg that should especially be agitated by the territorial press, and that is the possing of a bill authorizing the printing et the laws in each newspaper throughout the territory. Every section is deeply interested in this matter, as it would ena do the people at large to acquaint themselves with the laws, of which they are new comparatively ignorant.' Minneso is adopted this policy several years ago, paying each publisher fifteen cents per .obo. The prople of that state demanded d Why shouldn't Dakota do the same?

MR. JAMES CLARK, of Minn capolis writes a letter to the Argus, in defense of ex-Brigadier-general Sprague, springs more from a discased imagination, the result of drink, than from any fact that implicates Mrs Sprague or Mr. Conklin of try; Capt. W. W. Scaders, 6th infantry, to Mijor being other than friends should be. The 8th Infantry; Capt. J S. Poland, 6th infantry, to tate chief justice besecched his daughter to obtain a divorce on the grounds of habitual drunkenness, but out of consideration for her children Mrs. Sprague Chase lives apart from her recreant lord, and saves the little ones the disgrace, that the gossipping world would inflict upon them by the scandal of a divorce "in high life." Mr. Clark seems to be intimately acquinted with the true inwardness of the case, and his ideas of it correspond with those of some people at this end of the line who have some personal knowledge of the lady's unhappy history.

THE TRIBUNE, like many others, was half inclined to favor the admission of question is considered in all its hearings, is bringing Pierre into prominent notice.

the reasons for division become so prominent that we do not see how, any one can fail to recognize their force. At a meeting held at Fargo on Monday, a report of which will be found elsewhere, a ball was set in motion that every citizen ought to hit a lick and keep in ought to petition or hold public meetings and pass resolutions. Of the states in the Union, only Texas and California have a greater area than Dakota. Dako merce. In great states the burdens are ta has 150,932 square miles; New York, 47,000; Pennsylvania, 46,000; Ohio, 39,-964—the three combined 18,000 less than Dakota. Divided, North Dakota would have over 73,000 square miles-would be greater in extent than New York, 46,000; New Hampshire, 9,280 Vermont, 10,212, and Massachusetts 7,800. Southern Dakota would have over 77,000 square miles and would be as great as all of the above states and Rhode Island, 1,306 square miles, and Delaware, 2,120 square miles, added. The school lands in North Dakota would embrace more acres than lis contained in the entire state of Delawage. These facts taken in connection with the points made at the Fargo meeting, clearly show that there is room enough for two states within the present borders of Dakota, and there can be no question as to its being right to divide.

A Card from Father Bunning. Editor Tribone:

A paragraph in last week's issue of your high ly estimable paper has dragged the undersigned rather unpleasantly before the public. I referto the item relative to a petition claimed to have been sent by the St. Mary's congregation to Bishop Marty. Without commenting upon the result thereby offered to His Lordship, to whom it indirectly intimates, that he is incapable of making a suitable appointment to the Rectorate of St. Mary's. I begleave, Dear Editor, to state to your renders, that St. Mary's congregation as such have sent no petition of any kind to the Vicat Apostola of Dakota. This was the work of a few and even among the few who have signed the petition several caim to have misch derstood the drift of the petition and have per somany apologized to me.

The annoyance as to the uncertainty of a per manent pastor had no existence. Every practical member of my parish knew full well that had been appointed Rector, subject, of course to removal at the choice of the proper authority who is not even bound to allege any reason for the remova.. This is the case with all Rector of Catholic congregations in the United States per takes rank with the best. Coming pressts from being removable and nature Episto

pi, is not in force in missionary countries.

I moreover decline to accept the double charge covertly made against me of being a Moreigner.

This tan mesamess, it will be warmly greeted and speaking an adulturated English. This by the professions throughout the terristic charge approaches a stander, when referring to a catizen of the United States, born and reared in Keatucky, graduated at a college and semi-nary in Indiana, with all the chances of acquir an "usadulturated English," that are gen crally offered in our institutions to the young aspirants for the Catholic priesthood. Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, But-

ler's, Pinneo's and Harvey's English Grammars are my guide for "unadulterated English" and I shall always gratefully accept and turn to advantage any correction from such authors. As to my "foreign" descent I am hold enough to cali attention to that paragraph of the Constitu-tion that makes use a citizen by hirth of this great republic eligible to any position of honor or trust within the gift of the people. from the three of a rarel road-supervisor to that of the the instructions of my lawful superiors and may neid of labor in the territory, I am at presch-

-------SHOULDER STRAPS.

FATHER BUNNING,

Gen. Miles will probably go to the de

Capt. Josiah Chance came over to examine holiday goods yesterday.

- Lieut, L. W. Kingsbury, 2d cavalry, j at the Speridan. He is on his way to Fort Keogh. Capt. Van Horn, 17th infantry, has been grant at a four mouths' extension of leave. F. L. Greene, of the Q. M. department, is at Pargo, felling the court what he knows

about the detective business. Quartermaster Kirk is at Farge telling the grand jury what he knows about the disap pearance and reappearance of government stords

Gen. Carlin, and Lieuts., C. St. John Chabb and A. Ogle, are at Fargo testilying in the feaudulent weight case before the U.S. grapa

Robt. B. Denhom, of the medical di partment, U.S.A., wife and two children are registered at the Sheridan. They came from St Paul and will hereafter be at Fort Lincoln.

Second Lieut, J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, is to report in person at department headquarters, St. Paul, on public business, on completion of styled "North Dakota," which he will return to his station. Fort A. lan-

Col. Merrill went down to Fargo Wednesday. From there he goes to St. Paul ibr a comple of weeks, to work up the Glendive townsite speculation among his friends and the

business men of St. Paul. The Army and Navy Journal says that Gen. George B. Crittenden, who recently that at Danville, Ky., was one of the last survivor if not the very last, of the prisoners who were captured by the Mexicans at Mier, inore than

forty-five years since. The following promotions follow the appointment of Col. Wm. B. Hazen as chief sig-Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, and says the per- nal officer and Col. Nelson A. Miles' promotion secution of that unfortunate lady and Mr. to the brigadier-generalship: Lieut-Col. A. D. Conklin by ex-Senator, ex Governor and McCook, 10th infantry, to Colonel 6th, infantry; Lieut-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st infantry, to Colonel 5th infantry; Major H. R. Mizner, 8th infantry, to Lieut-Col. 10th infantry; Majer W. H. Brown, 18th infantry, to Lient-Col. 1st infin-Major 18th infantry 1st Lieut. J. F. Munson 6th infantry, to Captain same regiment; 1 Lieut. Win, Badger, 6th infantry, to Captulu same regiment; 2d Lients. Thes. G. Townsend and Gee. B. Walker. 6th infantry, to be 1st Lieutenants same regiment.

Rankin's Racket.

Senator Joseph Rankin, of Wisconsin and Indian Inspector Col. Gardiner. came up from Stadding Rock Tuesday night, having attended a council of Sioux chiefs at that agency to secure the right of way across the Sioux reservation for the Milwankee & St. Paul railroad. This they accomplished without difficulty during a council of two sittings. The road will cross the lower part of the ter ritory and make a terminal point for : time at Rapid City, which will possibly Dakota without division, but when the partake of a similar boom to the one that

DAKOTA WANTS DIVISION,

(Continued from First Page.) element of inconvenience in it. He referred to the position of Southern Minnenesota, and called attention to the fact that the people of that section, like those of Southern Dakota, sell their grain and buy their goods in Chicago. With the air until congress yields. The U. S. extension of railroads and the scalement of the country, central points for trade extension of railroads and the settlement grand jury, under their oaths, will pre- would spring up. This was an agricultusent the case to them, and the people ral country, and portions of it must be sparsely settled, and more territory was required to accommodate a given number of people than in the states engaged largely in manufacturing and in comless. Greater and more important public enterprises or institutions can be carried on or maintained at a lower rate of taxa. tion, and state pride be stimulated at any cost. He referred to New York and Pennsylvania, both great in all the elements that make states respectable. But he did not wish to be captious about this matter, and expressed a belief that it Dakota was admitted as a whole, the time would soon come when all would rejoice that it was so admitted, and be proud of their magnificent state.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S IDEA. Judge Hugh Campbell had supposed that the sentiment for division was unanimous. He had traveled over all portions of the territory, and found that all with whom he had talked favored division. He recognized in the territory three separate communities having no common interests, each having all of the elements necessary to make a great state. The territory was large enough for three like Ohio or Illinois. He spoke of the magnificent wheat fields of North Dakota, and of its hardy and energetic people; of the mineral resources of the Black Hills, and of its streams of pure water and fertile valleys entirely surrounding the Hills, while Southeastern Dakota being too cold for corn and too warm for wheat, would enjoy largely in grazing and kindred pursuits.

As to the argument in favor of great states, he knew of no state where there had been so much extravagance and corruption as in the state of New York. He knew of no state so thoroughly controlled by one interest or one family as the great state of Pennsylvania. He agreed with de Tocqueville that the township system of New England was a great element of strength in tac government of that section, because it brought public acts and officers so closely under the eye of the people. So in a state of modern size the people were nearer to their representatives, nearer to their capital, and had greater facilities to examine and know where and how public trusts were administered, than in states of vast areas like Texas, where sections were remote from each other and the capital. He regarded this a critical period for Dakota. and the course adopted now would infinence its destiny for many years, and he thought the people ought to get together and talk these things over and make known their wishes. It was idle to talk of subsequent division. He remembered how long West Virginia struggled for division, and how long her public men were kept back by the preponderating power of old Virginia. He referred to the situation in Texas, where the corn and cattle of the northern section are forced to submit to the cotton growers of the southern part of the state.

Financial interests were likely to come up, and he thought it well to gain for the northwest all of the political influence it was possible to obtain, in order that we thay not be at the mercy of the money centres in the east should a conflict arise. New York now builds our rattroads holds the mortgages on western farms, and controls not only our lines of railroads but the means to handle our grain, and the time may come when it will be necessary to protect ourselves from this monopoly of money.

AUSTIN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Austin again urged the importance of a great state, not in acres, but in population and influence, and thought that single families were as apt to run small states as great ones, and referred to the Bayards and Salisburys, while to run a great state like that of New York it required so much of a man that he conessed admiration for one who could do it, but he did not believe that any man or set of men could long own a state if opposed to public interests. The Conklings and Camerons were great leaders of men, but they could not lead the people unless they deserved their confidence.

Mr. Miller spoke in favor of division. Mr. Ellsbury also. All of Dakota admitted would give a state too large to successfully and economically maintain its public institutions. It was asking too much to maintain one at | Pembina and another in the southern extreme of the

The resolution was adopted ex-Governor Austin only voting no. Mr. Louisberry moved that in case of division, the northern portion should be

Mr. Clark favored Pembina.

Mr. J. S. Campbell objected vigorously to the name "Pembina." Mr. Lounsberry insisted that while a

rose by another name might smell as sweet, North Dakota could not afford to ose any of the glory won for it by its cat wheat fields.

The motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Ellsbury, of Barnes county, the chair appointed Mr. Austin, of the U.S. land office, Fargo, Col. Lounsberry, of Burleigh county, and Dr. Hall, of the Fargo Reymblican, a committee to draft a memorial to congress setting forththe reasons for division, and a statement

of the resources of the epuntry. After some discussion as to the policy of asking immediate admission of both sections of Dakota, that subject 'was tabled and the meeting adjourned. -- +-6--

Winter Schedule.

Trains are now running regularly on the Missouri division of the N. P. Road, with a schedule proposed for the winter. Passenger trains leave Mandan daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m. Returning, leave Bismarck at 1 o'clock p. m. and 7.15 p. m., on arrival of Eastern mail. Regular trains daily except Sunday leave Mandan for the end of track at 7 a. m. and arrive daily at 6.10 a. m. The time for the departure of the freight, heretofore leaving Bismarck for the east at 1 p. m., has been changed to 8 p. m. the same train from the east arriving here at 7 p. m., making a run by daylight over the division, coming west.

Attention.

I will make it to your interest to call and examine and buy my Boys' Clothing, as I am bound to go out of this line altogether. Call early for the biggest bargains ever offered by SIG HANAUER St. Paul Branch Clothing House.

A Full Line of Holiday Goods at han Eigenberg's.

CHIPS

Left After Hewing Out the Solid Columns of Reading Matter.

Snow use talking. Jameslown boometh.

Mandan expects to boom in the spring. The ice houses are now receiving their

Dunn & Co., Druggists, No. 92 Main

Bismarck dan boast of the best hotels

on the line.

George Louisherry has received his stock of holiday goods.

D. Flynn is now running an extensive boot and shoe store at Mandan.

H. H. Day has just receiven another large invoice of holiday goods. Strauss Bros. are unpacking fine jewel-

ry and trinkets for the holidays. Ben Henry, who was drowned at the levee Saturday last, was a native of Prince Edward's Isle.

The partnership announced in the Sun of Bragg and Wilson, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

More men freeze to death in Memphis and New York City each year than in the whole territory of Dakota.

Ben Henry, a railroad employee working on the dyke at the river, fell beneath the ice last Saturday and disappeared lorever.

They talk nothing less than two or three thousand at Fargo. What is better the talk is invariably followed by the

juice of apple. The Mandan mite society is giving weekly entertainments which are well attended. Many from Bismarck avail themselves of this chance to acquaint themselves with the society of the twin

The editor of the Mandan Criterion writes up in toaching style the terrible loss his sudden demise would be to the community. He tails to state, however which class of creditors he most regrets to leave.

It is rumored about town that it is cus tomary upon the event of "shooting his first buffilo" for a man to call around him such of his friends as seemeth glad, and make a pight hilarious with uncorked fun and festive bivalves.

Fargo has a goodly delegation of Bis. marck's (moral young men this week. The temptations of Fargo exceed those to which the aforesaid have accustomed themselves unto, which taxeth greatly the minds of their friends with anxiety.

Messrs, Barnes & Parker have opened an hotel in several of the Northern Pacific boarding cars at the Little Missouri and have then furnished for board and lodging in first-class style-equal to any large hotel in the territory. Travelers or others will do well to call.

Those who attend the Episcopal sociable at the residence of Wm. A. Hollemback next Tuesday evening, will enjoy themselves. Ar. Hollemback has the best rooms in the city for an entertain. ment of this kind. All are invited, and all will be welcome.

Major R. S. Gardiner, of the U.S. Indian service, has concluded a treaty with the Sioux for right of way for the Chicago ago, Milwaukde & St. Paul railroad. To. morrow evening the agents of the Morthwestern road will arrive, and he will hen endeavor to fix it up for that line also.

Pierre Notes.

Pierre has four drug stores and the Jour. nal says there is a good opportunity for a couple of first-class physicians.

The buildings of the northwestern stage and transport tion company are completed and "Rich" is happy, after roughing it in a tent during his residence there. Four hotels are under construction one

of which is constructed by Simonson, formerly a partner of George Elder, of this city. Three lines of hacks between Pierre and

Fort Pierre.

Taken all in all this characteristic west ern town is gushing with vim and enterprise, that marks the early days of all young frontier cities.

New Siteel Rails.

The Northern Pacific have purchased 15,000 tons of new steel rails, in addition to the 35,000 tons already procured. The first shipment [arrived at St. Paul last] week, and was rashed on to the front. The Missouri division will be kept open this winter and as every precaution has been taken to keep the Dakota division clear, the greater portion of these rails will be shipped through before spring. The Northern Pacific will build more road next year han any year previous.

+-0+-By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PH ES are the best of all purguttves for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being parely vegetable to harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when peeded. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild. carch ing and effectual they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They'are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constituiions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is re-

Call at Cady's for Holiday Goods.

Handsome Sets of Furs at DAN EISENBERG'S.

Reed's Gilt Elige Tonic restores the ap-Misses' and Children's Shoes,
At bottom prices at
Marshall's petite and is pleasant, safe and efficient.

Marsh & Wakeman Have fitted up the Niagara Sample Room in degant style. | Call in every night and sample their fine lunch.

For Your Holiday Goods DAN EISENBERG'S. First-Class Meals Furnished at Forster's Restaurant on short

An Bacellent Lunch At the Merchants' bar every evening.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth. Fragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental egetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth

and gams. Its embalming or antiseptic property and aromatic fra rance makes it a toilet lux-ury. SOZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, etc. It is entirely free from the injurious and acrid properties of tooth pastes and pow ders which destroy the enamel. One buttle lasts six mouths.

LETTER-LIST. LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in Bismarck (D. T., postoffice for week end-

ing Dec. 17, 1880: Anderson Emma Hill Mrs M A Johnson Edward Alison Emma Kain Morris Bedal Howard Boyle John P Lake Henry Lyons James Leonard John Brown Louis Myers David McKinney J P Brooks Lucy Buckner Spencer Bredise W F Cunnard Mr Council Dennis O Canoe Ehles Downer & Co Donnelly J J Davis Morgan Degan Thomas Elikianer Fritz French C J Fox Mrs Mary Feely James Farrell Miss J H Fitzgerald Stophen Gross Barbara Garrs James Greek James W Gerard Nick Grendville Mary Gordon Willie

McGee J D Miller Joseph McMoster J Murphy Nellie Mulchay Patrick 2 Nicholls Emma Neil Sam Nis Chintz Olson Alex Olsen Limon Otewing Wm Phillips A O Richards Nick Regan Wm Skelton Daniel J 3 Stewart Chas Sands C S Schuldt F Swenson M Stephenson Lawrence Smith Mrs Maggie Suiter Meigh Smith Mrs M M Thompson Thomas II Thomas E W Wood A A Welden C F Wilson Frank P

Zenta John
Persons calling for any of the above letters "advertised."
C. A. Lounsberry, P. M.

Forster's on 3d St., Is the Place.

Hoyt W II

lleverin Hattıc

Henderson John

Where you can get the best day board in Bis marck at \$5 per week.

The Finest Wines. And Liquors and choice Cigars, Imported and Domestic, at George Elder's "O. F. C." Restanrant. Fourth street

HOLIDAY GOODS, the most complete stock in the city, now being opened at

Fresh Candies just received

Lamps and Fixtures A fine selection at

You Should Stop at the Merchants When visiting Bismarck Their accommodations can not be surpassed.

Marsh & Wakeman.

Window Glass of all sizes. Dunn & Co.

Blank Books

and Stationery at Denn & Co's. Tiagara Saloon Merchants Hotel, sets the best luncheon in

the city, every night in the week.

Mansh & Wareman. Just Received Fifty tons Hard Coal, Two Hundred tons Baby Mine at J. W. Raymonn & Co.

J. W. RAYMOND & Co's. --0--Good Stabling. Good etabling in connection with the Mer-

hauts Hotel. Marsh & Wakeman.

Dolls, Dolls at DAN EISENBERG'S.

Notice of Election. The regular annual election of Directors of the First National Bank of Bismarck will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1881, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. GEO. H. FARRCHILD, Cashier.

Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 10, 1880.

E. L. Strauss & Bro., JEWELERS.

Offer Inducements Extraordinary for

Holiday Presents

Our Stock has at no time been as complete in every line. We would respectfully call attention to the following goods: The largest and best assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Gold Watches and Chains, Solid Gold, Ladies' Sets, Gold Rings in Groat Variety, Bracelets, Lockets, Crosses, Gold from a strip of land extending through the same or so much of said surp of land as may be within and Silver Thimbles, also a great variety of the very best Silver Ware-nothing less than tripple plate-as well as Clocks, Gold Pens and Holders, Spectacles and Eye Glasses to fit every eye. What we sell we guarantee as represented. Call and inspect our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and if anything is wanted not in our stock we can furnish it on very short

E: L. STRAUSS & BRO., Bismarck, D. T.

Fox's Rialto, No. 42 Main Street.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. One of the best pool tables in the city; new

balls, new ones, new everything. A fine lunch served to customers stall hours. The best place to "while away" un hour or so. GRAMD

CHRISTMAS Thursday Evening, Dec. 23, 1880

Champion Hall.

Tickets \$1.00.

Arrangements have been made for a box-tor time. No disorderly characters will be admitted and first-class music will charm the dreamy ORRIN DEFOREST,

CON MALLOY, CHAS. WEINANN,

LAND NOTICE.

Notice of Contest.

Notice of Captest.

U.S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., No. entered at this office by Matt Walfon against Robert E. Landers for abandoning his stomestead Entry No. 79, dated April 19, 1879, upon the net section 26, town 139, range 78, in Burleigh county. Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoined to appear at this office on the 18th day of December, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said allegediabandony ent allegediabandour ent

in ent John A. Rea, Register. Edward M. Brown, Receiver.

Notice of Final Proof.

U.S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., November 13, 1880 Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof December 18, 1880, at 11 o'clock a m.

Declaratory Statement Number 141, for the notatory Statement Number 141, for the notatory Statement Number 149, for the notatory Statement Number 149, for the notatory Statement Number 149, for the notatory Statement Number 141, for the notatory Nest, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Louis Conneily, John Wetzel, Frank P. Brown and Thomas Tythe, all of Burletin Country, D. T. and nost office address Rismands by T. ty. D. T., and post office address Bismatck, D. T John A. Rea, Register.

7 S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. Tr. Dec 2, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the fol-lowing named settler has filed notice of his in tention to make final proof in support of he claim, and secure final entry thereof on the 4th day of January, 1881, at 19 o'clock a in. Charles W. Freede. Soldier Homestean Application No. 25, for the

Range 80, west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Fred Strauss, Heary Suttle, Win, Wolf and Adam Mann, of Burleigh County, D. T., and postoffice address Bismarck, 98,398 | Jans A. Res. Dandeton. John A. Rea, Register.

Sheriffs Sale.

INERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Bar

L leigh, ss.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution is said out of the District Court of said. county and territory, against the goods, chatters and lands of Thomas II. French in favor of Rob ert Roberts. I have seized all the right title and interest which the said Thomas II. French had on the 12th day of November, 1880, in and to the following described primises, to-wa' bot minipole Eight (8) in Block masher Saxty four 6(1) of the city of Bismarck which I will expose to sale and so, lat public auction as the law airce's, on the 20th day of December, 1880 at 2 o'clock b me at the front door of the Court Itemse in tity of Bismure k, la the country of Barie gh, D. T. Dated November 12, 1880

ALFA. McKelszur, Sheril Burlergh Co., D. T.

FLANNERY & WETHERRY.
Attorney s for Plaintial. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Br. A leigh, ss. In Third Judicial District Court Susan E. Riley plaintiff, vs. George W. Riley.

detendant. Summers
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting ts
George W. Riley, defendant.
You are hereby summoned and required to an
swer the complaint of the posintin in this ac tion, which was aled in the office of the Creek of the District Court for the county of Buriauch on the 11th day of November, 188), and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said county, within thirty days from the date of the service of the summons apon you, exclusive of the day of such

Hyon fail to answer the complaint within the time the Plainfill wll apply to the Court to the trace demanded in the complaint lessues the costs and disbursements of this act on Dated at Bismarck, D. F., this 11th day of November, 1880. John A. Srevelle. vember, ISSO, JOHN A. STOVELL. 28-34 Plaintiff's Attorney, Brown took, D. T.

Foreclasure Salv. NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of the District Court, or the Third Judicial District, of the Territory of Dakota within and for the County of Burreigh, in favor of Robert Roberts, defendant, at the sail of Na than Dunkleberg. Plaintiff, entered on the 27th day of November, A.D. 1820, of which judgment a certified copy is now in my hands for enforcement, I, the understance, as Such, of soid county, will still at public anction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house of said county, at Bismarck, in said Ferritory, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 14th day of January, 1881, that tract of January are in the County of Bur eigh and Territory of Dikota, and known and operated as to lower. Lots number One [1] and Two [2] to Block They eight [53], and Lots number Thirteen [13] and lourteen [14]. and Loss number Intries [13] and I outlet in 111 in Black Forty one [11], according to the ite Corded plat of the City of Bismanck, b. T. Such sale will be made subject to redemption as provided by law in cases of real estate sold upon ex ecution, and so much hereof with he self as half be sufficient to raise the sum of One Thousan! and Ninety-one Dollars and Five Cents (\$1064.05)

and interest there on from the date of seed jinds ment and the costs and expenses of such sele-

ALEXANDER McK NATE Sheriff of Burleigh County, D.T. Attorney for Defendant.

Foreclosure hale. NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of the listinct coart, of the Third Judic al District, of the Territory of the coart within and for the County of Bur (12h it. 170) of Huga Campbelt, Jr. Pantitil, admiss Christopher Strait Patters en and Ellen S. Patt. son his wife. Belend ints, entered on the fith ear of November, A.D. 1881, of which judgment a contined copy is now in my hands for enforcement a characteristic and the andersigned as shoulf of said country, which is patient and an entered to be found to and any of the figurest hidder, at the feast magnetic feast the feast magnetic feast the feast magnetic feast the feast magnetic feast and for the feast magnetic feast feast country and said such as the feast magnetic feast feature features fea the front door of the court house of said counts, at Bismarck in said 3 (1) tory, at ten o clock in the forenoon on the 20 h day of Jonesey, Asil 1881, that tract of land sifuate in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, and Kuoxin Burleigh and Territory of Dikota, and known and described as follows: The South Hall S'₂ and Northeast Quarter [NE'₄] of Section in import Twenty one [21] and all of Sections in the Lamber Twenty three [23]. Twenty seven [27], The ty three [23] and Therty five [35] in Towichie number One Hundred and Forty [140] norm of Range No. Seventy-nine [79] west of the fifth principal meridian, and containing, according to the United States government survey. These Thousand and Forty [2,010] aries, reserving, however, there from a strip of lang extending through the same or so much of said strip of land as may be within said described premises, of the width of Foul Mundred Feet, that is. Two Hundred leet on each side of lies center line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, or any of its branches to be used for a right of way or other railroad purposes, in case the line of said railroad or any of its branches have been or shall be located on or over, or within tess to an two hundred feet of said described premises. Such sale will be made subject to redemption as a royided by him the resease ject to redemption as provided by him in cases of real estate sold upon execution, and so in the thereof will be sold as may be sufficient to estate the sum of Five Thousand Three Handred and Thirty seven Bollars, and Twenty six Cents (257 202 202). [\$5.337 26], and interest thereon from the direct said judgment and the costs and expenses of

ALE CANDER MCKENZID. Sherisf of Burleigh County, D. T.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Alterney for Plaintiff.

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. There is waiting, anxious waiting, for the fish erman's returning,
And the angry winds are blowing, as the
billows loudly roar;

There's a beacon in the window, and a cheer ful fire burning, To guide the storm tossed mariner in safety to the shore.

There is waiting, on the deck, where the fish ermen are standing, And fervent prayers are offered that the storm may soon be o'er; All the sails are torn to ribbands, and the

cables now are stranding—
Oh, God' have mercy on them! they are
drifting on the shore!

There is waiting, anxious waiting, for the tidings of the missing; And tearful eyes are looking in sadness to

the shore; And the mother's heart is aching, as the child she's fondly kissing
Whispers softly from its cradle, "Will pape come no more?

There is waiting, anxious waiting, and the days and weeks are flying, Yet no coming of the missing ever glads the watcher's eyes;

And the waves for aye are surging, with a wild and mournful sighing, Where, in dreamless rest, the fisher, with his shattered vessel, lies.

WONDERFUL GAME OF BALL

Those persons who had the honor of my acquaintance ten years ago, will recall that I was quite an adept in the national game of baseball. I pitched for the Stromboli club—a fair underhand pitch—for several games; but about that time the fashion of curving and underhand throwing came in fashion.

I never believed it possible for any human being to send a regular body such as a baseball—from his hand in such a fashion as to make it turn to the right or left. When the boys began to tell their wonderful stories about it, I said lottily that it was contrary to the law of mechanics, and, with a view of silencing these presumptuous youngsters, I wrote to the Scientific American, and submitted the question to that authoritative journal. It answered, in effect, that it was a ridiculous absurdity for any person to make such a claim.

This, however, did not silence my friends. They said they had seen it done Cummings, the professional, could do is with ease, though that was about the extent of his capacity on the field.

Then I was told that Mann, of the Princeton college nine had, acquired the art; but I only laughed, until one day I witnessed a game between the College nine and the New Haven professionals I placed myself behind the board-fence back of the catcher, and watched

That settled it. Mann did it continally. I saw the ball, as it left his hand, make such a decided turn to one side say, the second ball was pitched. The that it actually went around the end of umpire yelled "Strike!" just as the cube the bat, and the player, who was confident struck me in front and nearly took my of making a home run, didn't come with. breath away. in six inches of the cube.

mous old Red Stockings, after instructing his men how the thing was done, stepped up to the plate, and banged away eight times during the game, without coming anywhere near the ball.

I immediately reversed my opinions, as did the Scientific American, and also Professor Swift, of Rochester, who went out on the ball-field and saw the ball pitched squarely around the end of a board.

I think it was a good time for us all to patch up our theories.

I asked Mann how he did the trick, and he said that he curved the ball acci-

But I could never acquire the knack, ambitious young gentleman, who nearly of my shoes shot up in the air behind me

ed the ball. Shortly after, I became sensible of an increasing tendency to corpulency on my

who weighed an eighth of a ton. My weight steadily increased, until I now tip the scales at 220, and am still

I was always fond of witnessing the game, and used to go out to the Athletic grounds, to see that club clean out the old Atlantics, and then get cleaned out in turn by the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, who in turn would be completely used up by the Atlantics, in their shabby | nearly fall. uniforms, while fortune varied as concerned the other clubs.

Last Fourth of July, a social party was gotten together, and arrangements made for spending the glorious anniversary over in New Jersey.

A delightful grove was selected, and among the amusements, it was settled that a game of baseball was to be played in the afternoon, and I was selected as a

member of one of the contesting nines. I shivered when told it, and protested. The fact was, that among the numerous spectators was to be a young lady for whom I entertain a very high respect, and who, I was beginning to hope, was not altogether impartial toward me. I

declined at once. "It can't be thought of," I said, emphatically. "I haven't played ball for ten years. I'm too fat to run. I can't catch a ball, and couldn't hit one, unless they will allow me to use a ten-inch

board.' "That's the fix we're all in," said my friend "There's really only one fair player-Mackpherson; and we will handicap him, so the difference won't be noticed. If you can't run, some one may run for you, and you will do as good batting as any of them. No use of talking, therefore. I've got you down for the right field, where you won't have much to do, but can put on all the style

you wish." Unfortutately, I suffered myself to be

persuaded. The Fourth of July turned out to be a splendid day-cool, breezy, and of just the right temperature, and we were a jolly party that took the cars, early in one was struck by our opponents I made through the puling air like a meteor to-the morning, and went over into Jersey a dash for it, but held up when I saw it ward me. to spend the day.

I haven't space to describe a fourth part of the history of those hours dissipated in the country.

There were about twenty-five gentlemen, and the same number of ladieseach of the latter having an escort.

our party—including the old farmer who home, to head off a player running in ever discovered. owned the grove—would be the only witnesses of this memorable contest; but one of his urchins employed himself for two days previous to the game in spread
nome, to nead on a player running in from third.

I put too much steam on, for the ball went some twenty feet over the catcher's hastily scrambled to my feet and began two days previous to the game in spread
head, who, nevertheless, jumped into the glaring around for the ball. While thus

o'clock came, there were several hundred ranged along under the shadows of the trees to watch our performances.

The little rascal also pointed me out as a former professional, who had refused tremenduous offers from all the clubs in the country, so that great expectations were formed concerning me.

I grieve to say, however, that I over heard several disrespectful remaks con cerning my ponderosity, as I moved about among my friends, picked up the bats, and tried them with the off-handedness of a professional.

I was not without misgivings, for there was nothing but my former skill to count upon, and that was an exceedingly slener thread.

In throwing the ball, before the game. tried my best to hold it, but muffed every one, with a single exception, and that I held by accident. But it made my hands tingle and smart, though I didn't let any one see it.

My great relief, however, was, in observing that all the others were about as deep in the muffin business as I was; and there's nothing like company when you're scared or miserable.

I tried a little with the bat, and did a little better, forgetting that in this case the balls were pitched precisely as I wished them, while in the game it would be exactly the opposite; that is, if the pitcher knew anything about his busi-

I was the last striker of the nine, and as our players were put out in one-twothree order, it was not until the close of the third inning that I stepped up to the home-plate, and took up the ash in mv old-time style.

A good many remarks from the crowd were audible: "Knock the stuffing out of it!" He's George Wright in disguise!"
"He's Dickey Pearce grown stouter!" "Try Anti-Fat!" and similar expres-

sions reached my ears. Ball players must be accustomed to such annoyances, for they are often utter, ed for the very purpose of influencing the game. But I was angered, and seeing the ball coming fainly over the homeplate. I banged away at it with all my might.

I came within about fourteen inches of it, the momentum of my own blow carrying me completely around on my feet, causing my hat to fall off and my self almost to stagger over on my head with sudden dizziness.

A general laugh followed this failure. and my cheeks burned with chagrin, for I was sure that the hasty glance which I cast down toward the grove, showed my particular friend of the gentle sex smiling at the figure I cut.

Before I could get in "form" as they

There was another laugh, and the tered just as you will hear it about a frantically around to hunt for it.

formance, and I scowled terribly, and griped my bat in a suggestive way. I drove away at the third ball, and

caught it fairly on the end of my bat. There was a sharp crack like a pistolshot, and a roar of applause went up from the crowd, as I started like a buf-

falo for the first base. I didn't see the ball, and when our dentally one day, while practicing in the captain shouted, "Come home! come before becoming "rattled." gymnasium, and showed me how he held home!" I made a desperate effort to com-

plete the circuit of the bases. At the first my hat went off. But what and resigned my position as pitcher for of it? No professional would mind such the Strombells, and was succeeded by an a thing. Before I reached second, one snapped his head off every time ne pitch- and dropped down on my head, and I

heard laughter mingling with applause. By the time I reached second, I began to feel tired, and wanted to sit down and part, doubtless inherited from my father, rest, but about all our nine were chasing after me, clapping their hands, dancing and screeching like lunatics.

"Run it out! A home run! The best hit you ever made! This'll win the game! Run hard; all the ladies are watching

I couldn't think of stopping with such incitement in my cars, though I was al most out of breath, and a sudden kink in my left ankle caused me to limp and

I went panting by second with bulging eyes, and my other shoe went up like a rocket over my head.

Forging by third with the whole pack at my beels, while all the other nine were shouting to the center-fielder to throw it in, I struck for home.

"Get out of the road!" called the crowd. "That chap can't stop! He'll have to go around three or tour times be- skyward, that the long fore piece of my fore he can put on the brakes! Let the

band play!" etc. Well, I reached home-plate a second ahead of the ball, which, being thrown in from a long distance, struck | me and

helped me forward somewhat. Seeing how close the contest was, the captian shouted to me to slide in, and I did so. I thought if I could slide a few inches it would serve to rest me. I succeeded, though it played havoc with my trousers, though the damage was not ir-

reparable. When it was seen that I had made a home run, the applause was terrific and long-continued.

Recovering my wind as best I could, I carelessly sauntered off toward the trees as though I had done a very small thing

in the world. I heard the young scamp of a boy shouting out that I was an old professional, and he told them I would do lots of great things during the game, adding that I would show more astonishing performances before it was through.

He was quite correct. Up to this time I had had nothing to do in the field, the balls being knocked nearer the other players. Every time black cube which was whizzing downward was going out of my jurisdiction. This tended to show that I was on the lookout it—" for all the chances.

In the sixth inning a "daisy-cutter" The ball shot straight through my came skipping toward me. I dodged hands, and striking me squarely on the about, danced here and there, and presach of the latter having an escort.

It was the expectation of us all that

The property—including the old farmer white

The property white

The property white

The property white

The property white

The p

ing the news, so that by the time three air and threw up his hands as if he ex- engaged, the three men on bases ran in, pected to reach it.

The best thing about the business was that the ball struck the little boy who had been yelling my praises, and he was so occupied in weeping for the rest of the game, that he let me alone.

My wild throw gave me a fearful wrench in the side, and I struck out every time after that; but as that was what the majority did, I didn't feel as lonely as I anticipated.

I should have stated that having had a week's notice of the game, the most of us prepared a sort of burlesque uniform,

with a view of helping along the fun.

My cap fitted very much, but the frontispiece extended nearly a foot directly outward. The trousers were gorgeously illuminated with stars, but were tight, and were continually coming unfastened at the knee and working up my legs. The stockings were a brilliant crimson, and the shoes of the ordinary kind. The shirts had an immense letter "S" worked in front, to distinguish our members from the others.

In all such games the blunders are in-

numerable. One of our nine insisted, after reaching second base, that he had the right to run back to home-plate, instead of going forward, as the distances was the same. Another, finding the ball at first ahead of him, hastily withdrew to home, where he contended that he had a right to stay until he saw a favorable opening.

"That's the way we used to do!" he said, savagely, "and it was a good deal better than this new-fangled fashion." "In the ninth inning the situation assumed an interesting phase.

Our opponents—the Invincibles—were at the bat, we having played out our nine

We had made fifty-five runs, and they fifty three. If we could blank them (and each club had been whitewashed several times) we would win. If they should get in two runs, the game would be tied, and another inning would be necessary. If they should get three, they would win.

The "excitement was intense," as the expression goes. The shouting stopped, and the country folks began trenching upon the field in their anxiety to see the

Our captain admonished us all to keep cool and to watch every chance. "Don't get rattled!" was the caution

he repeated half a hundred times. We all promised we wouldn't allow ourselves to be rattled, though there were only one or two who knew he was warning us against becoming demoralized or (figuratively) loosing our heads.

The first ball struck went straight to the pitcher, who took it on the bound and threw it furiously to first, to head off the

The baseman, startled to see it coming like a cannon-ball, turned his back toward it and shrugged his shoulders. It ber, and Altonso strictly conformed to Even the veteran Gould, once of the fa- pitcher called out, "Beg pashrdon!" ut- struck him and fell at his feet, he turning this practice. A few minutes after the

hundred times when a couple of college The runner would have been there in clubs are playing for the championship. time, if he had not stumbled and torn I told him it was all right, but if it half his uniform off. This so bewildered gold tray his child, and while all eagerly was repeated it would be his last por- him that before he recovered the baseman found the bail.

> One man out, and no runs! The second batter drove a "skyscraper" over the center-field, and made his second

before the ball was fielded in. This looked bad, but we were much cheered and revived by the captain begging us again not to get "rattled." We drew a long breath, and resolved to die

The pitcher took his position, and got ready to deliver the ball to the batsman. At this juncture the runner, who was on second base, stepped off a pace or two

to watch his chance. The instant hedid so the baseman near him took the ball from under his arm, and, tapping him on the shoulder,

shrieked for "judgment!" The umpire could do nothing but give the runner out.

This little trick, you know, is sometimes played by professionals, and is nothing but a deception as to where the

The opponent supposed it was in the pitcher's hands, and did not suspect the risk he rau in stepping off his base. Two men out, no runs in and we were

The next three batsman made their bases by knocking skipping, difficult balls. With all the bases filled, this made the situation extremely interesting, and we became more determined than

ever that we would not be "rattled." I began dancing about and moving forward and backward as though the ground had become suddenly red-hot, while at the same time my head was thrown so far back, to allow me to gaze

hat pointed straight toward the zenith. "Right-field! Take it, right field!" was shouted by every member of our nine, while our opponents began to hoot and howl so as to "rattle" me; but I had seen that thing before, and my poise was too sublime for me to be disturbed by such

"Just see him take that in oldfashioned style!" some one called from the crowd—probably the urchin who had been heralding my skill from the begin-

"Keep back, keep back!" I shouted! "This is my ball! Don't get in the way

say!' They did let me alone. Audience and players held their breath to witness the

As I learned afterwards all the ladies raised their hands and held them close together, so as to be ready to applaud the instant it was seen I held it. I was just as sure of holding that ball

as I was of receiving the thunderous applause which follows such brilliant ex-I spread my feet apart, held my open palms in position, and Kept my eye on the

"Keep back! this is mine! I'll hold

The ball shot straight through my

and the latter made a home-run. Consequently bur side was beaten, and my nose was decidedly out of shape.

Since then I have not been a very ardent admirer of baseball, and I trust that after this no one will ask me to tell him, privately, why it is my nose is not plumb.-Golden Days.

The Birth of a Spanish Princess. The birth of a successor to the Span ish throng was attended with great ceremony at Madrid. Directly Queen Christina felt the first symptoms of travail her Austrain physician advised the Duke of Sexto, the lord chamberlain, who immediately ordered the commanding officer of halbardies of the guard to send eighty messages to request the instant attendance at the palace of the ministers, the diplomatic corps and the native personages named by royal order to be present at the birth. Before their arrival King Alfonso, ex-Queen Isabella, the Princess of Asturies, the Arch luchess Isabella and the ladies of the royal household had assembled in the bedchamber of the queen, with the Austrian physician. In another room, close by, were the two wct nurses from Santander, in their pretty costumes of velvet skirts and bodices. braided with gold and silver.

The interior of the palace was a scene of great animation. The guards came to occupy the gates and line the staircase and antechamber. Then came the grandees, chamberlains and military household, who in fine uniforms filled the galleries Anxious expectation was on every countenance. As carriage after carriage arrived with personages native and foreign, all appearing in full uniform except the United States and South American representatives, the lord chamberlain conducted them to the antechamber next to the chamber of the queen. It was a brilliant assemblage of the flower of Spanish nobility. Marshals and generals, knights of noble and military orders in mediaval cloaks and rich costumes, judges, prelates, civil and military authorities, the mayor and aldermen of Madrid, forming a striking contrast with senators and deputies, in plain evening dress, amid the splendid ceremonial that revived all the gorgeous etiquette of the house of Bourbon in the eighteenth century. Motionless as statues in a doorway stood the halberdiers and musketeers in the gala costume of the time of Louis XV. Busy curiosity reigned in the brilliant gathering, and the most intense anxiety was felt for the toval sufferer in the bedchamber, until the Austrain physician was at le to inform King Alfonso that the queen was happily delivered.

The ancient usages of the monarchy required that directly after the birth the doors of the bedchamber should be thrown open to let the king present his child to the assembly in the ante-chamevent to the distinguished personages the king entered, bearing himself, on a fine bent torward to gaze the veil that covered the royal | nfant was raised and every one looked at the child -a strong, healthy baby princess. King Alfonso received their hearty congratulations, especially from the foreign envoys and ministers. Before any one departed the minister of grace and justice prepared a deed recording the birth, and it was signed by many witnesses according to precedence. Then a solemn Te Deum for the happy recovery of the queen was sung in the chapel of the palace by the cardinal primate and the patriarch of the Indies, in the presence of a numerous attendance of the nobility. Directly after the presentation of the child the Duchess Medina de las Torres, the chief governess, conveyed her to apartments which had been prepared in the story below the royal bedchmaber, and consisting of an ante-chamber, saloon and bedroom for two wet nurses, together with a bedroom for Senora de Tacon. who had also acted as governess to King Altonso twenty-one years ago. The bedchamber of the princess is large and furnished very simply with cretonne curtains and sofas. In the wardrobe immense chests are filled with magnificent lace, made in Madrid and abroad from patterns prescribed by Queen Isabella and the archduchess Elizabeth, the mother of Queen Christine.

Sympathy as a Softener of Law. They allow very wide scope to sympathy, as a softener of law, in France. The case of the Countess de Till recently tried in a Parisian.court was embellished by an outpouring of popular feeling such as would scarce have been possible in other places. The countess was tried for having disfigured the face of a young laundress who had become the tavorite of the count, her husband. The girl was handsone and vain enough of her conquest to tantalize the countess by poasting that madam would not live long and that upon her death she herself would Contracting and Building of every nature Special attention given to Fine Job Work. succed to the title. Madame lost patience one day and discharged a bottle of vitriol full in her tormentor's face detroying one eye and reducing the pretty teatures to a mass of wrinkled scars. When the case came to trial the public took part. The jurors were publicly and passionately admonished, and entreated to acquit her. The newspapers were unanimous in her behalf. Her counsel shed tears while making his argument, which was based on wholly sympathetic grounds The public prosecutor made merely a perfunctory request for conviction, and immediately added a plea for leniency The judge instructed the jury in her favor and the jury at once returned their ver-dict of acquittal, "amid," as the account says "a perfect storm of applause."

Rev. Dr. Pusey says that London is, in all probability, one of the largest heathen cities in the world, and that many of its inhabitants will be judged, he supposes, by the same law as the heathen in China and Japan.

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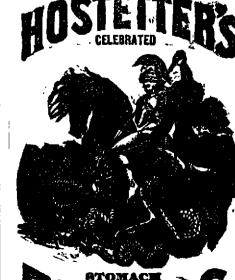
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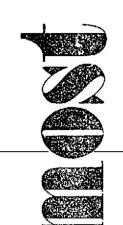
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